

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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MARRIAGE.

On 8th July, at Shanghai, AXEL EDWARD KINBLAD, I. M. Customs, to JANE ELIZABETH TINGLE.

DEATHS.

On 7th July, at Shanghai, ANNA MAERTENS, aged 64 years.

On 10th July, at Shanghai, GUGLIELMO VALENZA, aged 18 years.

On 12th July, at Shanghai, A. CAMPBELL, late engineer, I. C. S. *Taisang*.

On 13th July, at Shanghai, MARGARET GUYME, beloved wife of A. NICHOL, of the Imperial Customs, aged 27 years.

On 13th July, at Shanghai, Captain O. P. DAMSTROM, aged 67 years.

On 16th July, at Shanghai, GEORGE FLORENTIN WATTS, Silk Inspector, Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., aged 34 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of June 20th arrived, per the ss. *Prinz Heinrich*, on the 17th inst.; and the French Mail of 23rd June arrived, per the ss. *Sydney*, to-day, the 24th inst.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

At Swatow, violent opposition to the railway is still rife.

A fine swimming bath was opened at Shanghai on July 15th.

The Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, is paying an interim dividend of \$4 for the half year.

The C.N.S. *Yunnan*, which went ashore in the recent typhoon, is at Shanghai, very little the worse.

The Japanese have announced that Saghalien should now be known by its old name of "Kabafuto."

The Wai-wu-pu is alarmed because the Japanese are putting down a light railway at Hsinming-fu.

The body of a thirty year old Sikh, tied by the leg to a stake, under water, has been found in the river at Shanghai.

Yunnan, the provincial capital of the province, is to be opened to international trade, and all the Powers have been notified.

A Japanese telegram says that the Aborigines of Saghalien were unable to conceal their delight at the advent of the Japanese.

Mr. J. F. Boulton has been appointed to act as Assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of Mr. P. N. H. Jones.

During H. E. Major-General Villiers Hatton's absence from the Colony on leave, Colonel C. H. Darling, R.E., C.R.E., will be in command of the troops.

Mr. Homann, of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, is going on sick leave, and Mr. Hugo Suter, the sub-manager, takes over the management of the Bank in Hongkong.

Russian and American Consulates are to be established at Chinanfu and Wei-hsien, the newly opened trading centres in Shantung. A contemporary asks: How about the British?

L'Impartial advises the censors and high officials to take the opportunity of the Chinese Emperor's birthday to urge on the Empress Dowager to retire and leave the Government to the Emperor.

The Japanese residents at Yingkow have decided to construct a water-works there. The water is to be brought from the upper reaches of the Liao, and the works will be large enough to supply 60,000 persons.

We understand that the Russo-Chinese Bank will change its manager in Hongkong very soon. Mr. Ross Taylor, who has been Manager in Hongkong since the opening of the branch, is, we hear, going home on leave.

Mr. W. J. Saunders, who has been away on leave, returned to the Colony from Australia by the steamer *Empire* on the 13th instant, and resumes his post of Secretary to the Union Insurance Society of Canton.

Pending the issue of an Exequatur, H.E. the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise provisionally, Mr. J. G. Gonzalez de Bernedo as Consul for Chili at Hongkong.

Can the *Sully* be saved? The most opposite opinions continue to receive expression. A gentleman who has recently seen the wreck says it is "optimism carried to the verge of folly to pretend any longer that the *Sully* is not a total loss."

The Governor of Shantung's recent visit to the Governor of Kiaochow was in connection with the German demand to work the salt fields around there. Governor Yang having duly inspected the salt ground has refused the demand.

The *Tientsin Times* reports a "phenomenal dulness" of shipping at that port.

The *Sin-wan-pao* reports that a Russian army, marching through Mongolia, was attacked by Chinese volunteers and dispersed. That such a ridiculous lie could be even dreamed of shows how Russian prestige must have waned in China.

The Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., announces that the net profit on the working of the company for the half-year is Tls. 56,113, and that an interim dividend of Tls. 6 per share for the first half of the present year will be paid to shareholders on the 22nd inst.

The Chief of Lawas, Borneo, threatened with the expropriation (by Sarawak) of his kingdom at a figure which seemed to him inadequate, travelled to Singapore and appealed to the Governor. The matter had already been decided by arbitration, and the Governor declined to interfere.

The steamer *Rohira-maru*, owned by the Oshiro Steamship Company, of Tokyo, struck a sunken rock at Nasamiseto, near Idzukupshima, at daylight on July 7th. When the crew left the vessel it was making water rapidly. As the *Rohilla-maru*, the vessel is well known to foreigners, being an old P. & O. boat.

The captain of the coasting schooner *Rosario* has just reached Manila after a curious experience. The mate and crew were ashore at another Philippines port, when the schooner dragged anchor and blew off shore. It was so rough that the captain (given up as lost) could not take the schooner back, and made for Manila.

By order of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, on July 14 put up for sale by public auction Hunghom, I. L. No. 249, together with the building thereon known as No. 74 Des Vœux Road, Hunghom. Bidding started at \$400 and was run up by bids of \$100 to \$1,200, after which bids of \$50 were tendered, until the amount of \$1,400 was reached, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Kwong Fook Hing.

British cotton goods are still losing ground in the Tientsin market. The natives are showing a marked preference every year for Indian, Japanese, and Chinese goods. The Indian houses have lost a certain amount of ground to the Japanese, who have spared no effort to gain a strong footing in this market. Chinese textiles are not selling as well as formerly. The quality is poor and the manufacture is defective. —French Consul-General at Tientsin.

The *Manila Cablenews* prints a long story about the interned Russians, that they have been loading coal by night, and that the U.S.S. *Monadnock* hastily took aboard ammunition and changed her position. The *Cablenews*, in a footnote, appears to have doubts as to the intention of the Russians to make "the most sensational move of the war." In another issue the *Cablenews* adds: "That they coaled unnecessarily and at unusual hours is true."

The body of M. Paul Lessar, late Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, arrived at Shanghai on July 7th by the C. N. S. *Shanghai* and was at once taken ashore and conveyed to Fearon Road Mortuary, to await transhipment to Russia. The body is in a zinc shell, in the top of which is a small glass plate through which the body can be viewed. The coffin was accompanied by many beautiful wreaths, the gifts of several friends in Peking.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

(Daily Press, 15th July.)

The continuation of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain, which has recently been announced as the intention of the British Government, was anticipated as almost a matter of course by all who had watched the circumstances which led up to the original arrangement. The main object which was in view at the time it was arrived at was to come to some such understanding with Japan as might have the effect of averting the hostilities which then threatened. Unfortunately the alliance did not succeed to this extent, though it was reasonable to assume that it would have the desired effect, which undoubtedly it would have had with any nation less fatally ill-advised than Russia. That nation was apparently the victim of a fixed idea that the disagreements between her and Japan were merely a quarrel between a giant and a pigmy, and that, come what might, her vast power and resources must in the end succeed in crushing a foe, which, despite all fact showing the contrary, she persistently regarded as a "little" country. But even with this mistaken idea of the true state of affairs, it might have been supposed that she would have hesitated to force things to the issue of battle, when she knew that she would either have to act singly, or to face the opposition of Great Britain. But here again another fixed idea completely misled her. She was fully under the impression that Britain could be kept quiet at any time by merely threatening the Indian frontier; and undoubtedly imagined England would never adhere to her agreement with Japan if it in any way threatened to draw Russia down upon the Indian Border. The calculation was upon merely abstract grounds, probably not a very unreasonable one, but events, as they have a bad habit of doing, have turned out very differently to what was imagined in Russian philosophy. As things, however, stood before the outbreak of the war, the chances of the policy upon which Russia was embarked appeared fairly good; and might have tempted a nation far less reckless than Russia into a mistaken course. It thus happened that in face of the warning which the Anglo-Japanese alliance afforded, she went with a light heart into the war which has proved so disastrous to her. It is, however, acknowledged that that alliance has had a very important effect in confining the war to the two belligerents instead of, as Russia hoped, dragging in other Powers. Lord LANSDOWNE in speaking upon the subject recently at a Conservative dinner gave an assurance that the agreement would be maintained, and went on to say that it would be renewed and, if possible, would be so modified that it would not only prevent the spread of war, when it had once begun, but would also prevent war altogether. Such a consummation would undoubtedly be welcomed by all who desire to see peace and progress in these parts, but at the same time it will require very nice arrangement to secure this end. What the modification was to be was not stated, and it would be hazardous to attempt to forecast the plan that will be ultimately arrived at. Much must, of course, depend upon the attitude of other foreign nations and the influence which they are disposed to exercise in respect to annexation in the Far East. It is probable that, at all events, some definite understanding will be arrived at as to the question of Manchuria; and that there will be a concurrence of opinion among the Powers against a renewal of Russian encroachment in that

direction. But it is too much to hope that more than a general expression of policy will be made with respect to presenting the integrity of China generally. The question whether this can be done must depend upon the degree to which China can be induced to improve her system and to come into line with modern requirements. This cannot be decided at once. It is a matter which must be left for time to decide. It is quite possible that China may take a lesson from Japan and adopt a more liberal policy externally and a more stable form of internal Government. In that case it would be manifestly to the interests of foreign nations generally to adopt a policy which will leave this very difficult country to manage her own affairs. It would, however, be going too far in connection with so important a matter, as the renewal of the alliance with Japan, to assume that this will be the case; and however desirable the maintenance of Chinese integrity may be, it would be a mistake to overlook that circumstances might arise when it would be impossible to support it. It may, therefore, be taken as likely that the renewed understanding with Japan will be of a guarded character; and while uniting the nations on the main lines of a common policy clearly dictated by their common interests will avoid too hard and fast a declaration of what each or both of the nations will do under possible eventualities. This was a necessary factor in the alliance made before the outbreak of the war, when that contingency loomed large and had to be specifically met. But the case stands differently in respect to a general and continuous *entente*, and great care will be necessary to guard against the assumption of responsibilities which may not be apparent at the time but which subsequent events may bring about. We had a strong illustration of this bearing of the subject in the difficulty which arose with respect to the alleged breach of neutrality by the French in Saigon shortly after the establishment of an *entente* between Great Britain and that nation; and it will be necessary to guard against being again placed in so anomalous a position as we, at that time, occupied—the ally of one nation and the friend of the other, when there were threats of these two coming to blows—a position in which we might exclaim, "How happy I could be with either, were t'other dear charm'r away!" What is possibly indicated by Lord LANSDOWNE's statement that it is hoped to renew the understanding with such modification that it would prevent the outbreak of war is that some common understanding will be arrived at among European nations, the maintenance of whose terms will also form the subject of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan. To such an arrangement Russia would be an unwilling party, but if there is a concurrence of opinion among the other Powers that it is necessary for the preservation of peace, Russia would probably find it impossible or, at least, undesirable to refuse her assent.

MISSIONARIES AND GUNBOATS.

(Daily Press 17th July.)

It must have been a matter of great surprise to those who are aware of the thorny nature of the position which was assumed by France, as the Protector of Catholic Missions in China, that so prudent a nation as Germany should have even for a moment thought of following in her footsteps in this direction. It appears, however, that in consequence of the regrettable disagreements between France and the Vatican

such a step was at one time seriously contemplated; and the astonishing announcement was made in some well-informed German organs that such a step was actually under contemplation. How far this was actually the case can be only known by those who are in the secrets of official life in Berlin; but, as might well have been anticipated, the idea was not long entertained, and Germany was too shrewd deliberately to accept a position which has proved anything but a satisfactory one to France in the past. The *Cologne Gazette* in which the suggestion was originally thrown out went back (no doubt on a hint from headquarters) upon its somewhat hasty proposition that the Vatican might approach Germany on the subject of that country's assuming the position of temporal support of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and declared that Germany was unwilling to be saddled with any such responsibility. It is quite possible that this may have been the result of its being discovered that such an arrangement would not meet the views of the Vatican, which might naturally hesitate in accepting protection for its Missions of a nation which, though in part Catholic is in the main Protestant and, indeed, has generally been regarded as in the fore-front of Protestantism. But however this may be, it is certain that no greater mistake could be made by Germany than to undertake any such task.

It may safely be assumed that France has long recognised that the position which she took up in this respect was a mistaken one. Whether regarded in a political or a religious aspect, it was an anomaly and in its practical effects it has proved in every way disappointing. Its political effect was to arouse needless suspicions as to the designs of France, and to cause the Chinese officials, both local and central, to be even more averse to France than they were to foreign nations generally. France for many years was looked upon in China as the nation against whose designs for territorial acquisition it was specially necessary to guard, and there can be no doubt that this feeling was largely due to the position which she assumed as Protector of the Catholic Missions. On the other hand, the fact that they were specially protected made the Catholic Missions the special objects of opposition, and was rather a stumbling block in their way than assistance in their legitimate work. To what extent this feeling went and how dangerously it could be worked upon was shown by the Tientsin Massacre and by many other outbreaks of the same character. Much has been said as to the manner in which the Catholic Missions, by interfering in judicial and other like matters in which native converts were concerned, provoked the hostility which was manifested against them. That there was in some cases a want of discretion in such interference cannot be denied; but in fairness it must be admitted that there is room to doubt whether Catholic Missionaries erred more in this respect than any others. There are some cases in which it is so natural a thing for the head of a Mission in the interior to do what he can with the officials to protect one of his converts from what appears to him, and in many cases may be, a manifest injustice, that it could hardly be expected that at times some difficulties would not arise between Missionaries and the Chinese local officials; and that the latter *more suo* would take their revenge by stirring up popular feeling in their districts against those who in their opinion, were unwarrantably interfering with them. In many instances this was all that could be charged

against Catholic in common with other Missionaries in the interior. But the subject naturally became more acute when it was known and probably pretty plainly intimated that the power of the nearest French Consul or Consul General would be invoked if the local authorities did not listen to missionary protests; and this is actually the position which it is attempted to uphold under the French protectorate of Catholic Missions generally. Many years ago, when the first Chinese Minister went to Italy, he took the opportunity of suggesting that Italy instead of France should be the Protector of Catholics in China. The suggestion came to nothing, but the fact that it was made shows how opposed the Chinese were to the assumption of such a position by France. It was one which apparently suited her at the time when it was taken up, but certainly it has proved anything but satisfactory in its working, and if the recent raising of this question leads to the abolition of what is an anomalous attitude, it will be a subject for congratulation both politically and in the true interests of Missionary enterprise. So long as such an attitude is assumed by any nation the Chinese will continue to regard Missions as being essentially political and will be disposed to oppose them accordingly. It is, therefore, to the interests alike of diplomacy and of missionary enterprise that an end should be put to such an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Such considerations as these were probably brought before the German officials after the first somewhat hasty suggestion that Germany should seek to be appointed as Protector of Catholic Missions in China; and it is not difficult to understand that the *Cologne Gazette* should find it desirable to retreat from a position which it had taken up too enthusiastically, and apparently without any adequate knowledge of the facts. It is, however, perhaps going a little too far for that paper to question the right of France to such a position, seeing that the Chinese have acquiesced in it now for more than thirty years. Such a question might be raised by China if she sees fit, but it does not concern other nations with sufficient directness to make it necessary for them to protest. The protectorate of Missions does not, as appears to be assumed, in any way interfere with the principle that German subjects in China are under the jurisdiction of their own authorities. Had that been the case, it would certainly have been challenged long ago.

MORE JAPANESE FINANCES.

(Daily Press, 18th July).

In our notes on the Japanese financial statement for 1905-6, published on July 10th, the reader must have been struck by the very noticeable disproportion of revenue and expenditure, the former being considerably over 120 millions more than the latter. That revenue was, however, classed as ordinary or normal, the explanation being that "the increase... is due to the natural increase of the receipts on the whole as a result of the general economic development and increase of national wealth; to the fact that the extraordinary special taxes and the tobacco monopoly having been brought into operation in the spring of 1904, the full year's receipts could not be obtained from them last year, whereas in the current financial year they will be collected in full; and to the increase in the receipts from the camphor monopoly and profit from the Government railways." The revenue

extraordinary was swollen by carrying over an amount from the Chinese indemnity. General economies, in administration costs effected by all departments, accounts for the fact that the ordinary expenditure, in spite of increased pensions, camphor monopoly, and education outlays, is only triflingly increased. There is a special Budget for the War, which treats as one period the time since war began. The expenses are put at seven hundred millions (£71,699,273), with an extraordinary reserve fund of eighty million yen.

The money is thus obtained: First there is the surplus in ordinary revenue of 124,880,000 yen, saved by the departmental economies referred to. Eight millions at special account were transferred. Increased rates, special taxes, and the salt monopoly account for over seventy-four millions. Patriots have voluntarily subscribed something like a million and a half. The remaining 571 millions are raised by public loans, Exchequer bonds, and temporary loans. The special accounts exploited to eke out the war revenue were the fund for replenishing warships and torpedo boats, the fund for the relief of sufferers by natural calamities, and the education fund. The total of the extraordinary war expenses is 1,356,000,000 yen, or £138,891,734. The income from the special war taxes is expected to reach a hundred and fifty million yen; but this enormous sum does not give an accurate clue to the burden as felt by the taxpayers. Although it is admitted that taxation and the cost of living is greater, things might have been worse. It is pointed out that on account of the restriction put by the extraordinary special tax law upon local taxation, reduction of local taxes in consequence of the curtailment of local expenditures, and also of national thrift, the country is in a position to bear the increased taxation "without the slightest inconvenience." Happy country! One of the most significant passages in the Financial Annual is perhaps that which says, "As we look back upon the economic condition of the country since the outbreak of the war, we find that the nation has not in any way suffered from those evil effects which usually appear in time of war, but that it was throughout the past year under favourable economic conditions. The specie reserve of the Central Bank continues to be on a firm basis; although there has been an increased issue of convertible banknotes, still, if we deduct the notes circulated in China and Corea, the circulation at home does not exceed its normal amount. Our foreign trade attained last year unprecedented prosperity; and the most recent statistics show that the nation at large has ample funds at its command, and deposits made in banks and in the post office savings bank have reached the highest figures ever attained. We have in fact evidence in every direction that the heavy burden imposed by the war has not in the least degree impaired the economic development of the nation."

The graduated income tax, for which English socialists have long agitated, is adopted by Japan in its most complicated form. Incomes of not less than 100,000 yen have the privilege of paying 55 per cent, or more than half their income! A five-hundred-dollar-a-month resident must pay a quarter of his income; and out of a salary of a hundred a month, the Japanese employee is not asked to pay more than 180 yen a year. No tax is levied upon the income derived from the money loaned to the Government for war purposes, nor upon "interest of the Savings Debentures

to be issued in accordance with the Savings Debentures Law of 1904."

These Savings Debentures are now being issued, and so far as we know, have not yet been described in the Press. The Specie Bank has received a quantity within the last week for issue. The idea of them seems to be as follows: The depositor lends (say) five yen to the Hypothec Bank on fixed deposit for twenty years at three per cent. Each five yen bond bears nineteen coupons, one of which may be exchanged each year for the interest (on five yen, fifteen sen) and at the end of the twentieth year, the bond itself is surrendered for ¥5.15. In the meantime, the depositor has to be compensated for the difference between three per cent. and the actual market rate. This is very attractively done by means of drawings. In the first five years, there are three drawings a year, at each of which the depositor of ¥. 5 has a chance of winning one of numerous cash prizes, the highest being five hundred yen. After the fifth year, there is one drawing a year. In the Orient, where so much money is squandered in lotteries, this form of investment is calculated to be very popular; and the Japanese Government, which frowns on gambling, seems to have hit upon a shrewd compromise. The fascination of the scheme lies in the fact that for five dollars the gambler now has thirty chances of winning five hundred, and numerous chances for the other prizes, while supposing him to be uniformly unsuccessful, he gets his money back plus three dollars interest; whereas the speculator in a Chinese or other lottery has only one chance at a bigger prize, and in any event must lose his original capital. These new Savings Debentures, we understand, are not really a Japanese invention, something very like them being in vogue on the European Continent. They are issued to foreigners as well as to Japanese. The Japanese have this year adopted another foreign financial scheme, a Succession Tax, known in England by the sombre name of "Death duty." In referring to the Japanese national debt, the gentleman compiling these returns remarks that a large proportion of the loans was redeemed before maturity, "to the great satisfaction of the bondholders." Those who were receiving nine per cent would scarcely be greatly satisfied by the premature redemption.

TO ENSLAVE CHINA.

(Daily Press, 19th July).

An extraordinary illustration of the methods which Russia would adopt for the government of the Chinese, had she succeeded in extending her territorial dominions in the north of China, is given in a pamphlet which was issued during the month of July last year, and is referred to in an article which was published in the *Fortnightly Review*. From what is there stated, it appears that this curious document was issued in reality by the government, as it is stated to be issued by "special authorisation of the censor"—in other words, by the Minister of the Interior, the late M. DE PLEHVE. In this document, reference is made to the prospective conquest of North China, and a scheme is propounded for distributing the Chinese population among Russian peasants possessing forty acres or more. "The peasants and the small towns people should have absolute control over these slaves and be supported by them. The depopulated territory in China would be occupied by the despatch of all Russian unemployed, destitute and tramps, and

especially political malcontents. The pamphlet concludes by saying 'Russia must be freed from undesirable and dangerous classes. Twenty millions of Chinese slaves could produce the whole of Russia's food-stuff. Thus Russians would dominate the system of slavery instead of themselves being dominated by Jewish capitalists.' "

It is not surprising that there should be a strong feeling against Russian aggression when it is announced in high quarters that this is the use which it is intended to make of it; and it is to be hoped that such schemes may be rendered impossible of accomplishment by the turn which recent events have taken. If such an attempt were made it may be taken as certain that before very long the Russians would find that the enslavement of 20,000,000 Chinese was a thing much more easily talked of than accomplished. The mere idea of any such project, indeed, shows how little the Russians understand the Chinese. They are by no means people whom it would be easy to make slaves, in far less numbers than twenty millions. Much may be done in the way of subjecting them to recognised authority even though extremely arbitrary, but this is a very different thing to making them the slaves of landed proprietors, many of whom would be of the commonest type, and would appeal in no way to their sense of reverence and respect for superiors. The Russians, if they ever attempt any such measures, will before long find that they have reckoned without their host; and that they have mistaken the respect which all Chinamen from long tradition feel towards officials for a readiness to give up their individual freedom and *status*—which is a very different matter. That such a scheme can have been entertained for a moment shows conclusively (if anything were required to do so) how completely unfit Russia is for extensive domination in China. The attempt to carry out such a scheme would undoubtedly lead to the uprising of the Chinese in some way which would tax all the resources of Russian arbitrariness to the utmost; and at best would leave the landed proprietors in a state of perpetual fear of massacre by their "slaves." The extraordinary part of the project is the idea that it would form a suitable means of getting rid of "the undesirable and dangerous classes." There is no doubt that this object has largely influenced Russia in her policy of aggression; but at best such a measure can afford only temporary relief and is only removing the difficulty from one place to another. Certainly Russia will find China a very undesirable place for experiments of this nature; and it will not be long before she discovers that it will cost her more to keep the twenty millions of Chinese slaves under control than to hold her "undesirable and dangerous" citizens in check in their own country if, indeed, they do not continue to be as undesirable and dangerous abroad as they were at home.

It seems almost impossible to believe that such a plan was seriously contemplated by the Russian authorities; and it may be not unreasonably surmised that the pamphlet was issued with a view to obtaining the support of the masses in the war, and as an inducement to them to go willingly to the front. At the same time, that document, throws considerable light upon the motives which have long governed Russian policy in the Far East. The danger of such risings as have recently taken place has been long foreseen and the hope has always been entertained that a large portion of the population could be got rid of in territories seized from China; and little heed has been

paid to the possibility of raising up, in those distant parts, difficulties far greater than would thus be overcome. Such a system could only be kept up by the Russians maintaining an enormous army on the spot ready at any moment to put down the slightest attempt at rising. The expense and strain which would be involved would be altogether disproportioned to the possible advantages that might be obtained; and even if actual rebellion could be kept down, there would be such a perpetual state of uncertainty and unrest, that before long the authorities would be very glad indeed to enfranchise the Chinese—but the result would be that the Chinese would then become a permanently hostile population, only waiting an opportunity to rise against their oppressors.

THE SHANTUNG BOGIE.

(Daily Press, 20th July.)

"The *Times* has had it telegraphed from Peking that we are endeavouring to secure a monopoly of exclusive rights in Shantung at the expense of other countries. I should not like to lose one moment before twisting the neck of this *canard* as soon as possible. Germany demands in Shantung as elsewhere only the open door. If in Shantung we have acquired several concrete railway and mining concessions from the Chinese Government—this, by the way, took place in the years 1898 and 1899—there is no question of its being done or being contemplated now. There is, therefore, no question of German exclusive rights in Shantung." Thus Count, now Prince, von BUELOW in the Reichstag more than three years ago. Evidently His Excellency made some mistake as to the breed of the bird. It seems to possess more of the characteristics of the phoenix than the *canard*, for it has arisen since, and continues to arise. The Peking correspondent of the *Times* returns to the charge in the issue of June 16th, and reiterates his statements that Germany is making demands upon China for extensions and further exclusive rights in her leased territory. He now supports his discovery by a long quotation from the *Universal Gazette* of Shanghai, a journal which he considers to be "an excellent paper which follows closely the foreign affairs of the country and is animated by an independence of spirit and a healthy patriotism which place it in the forefront of native journals." Whether the reputation of being somewhat ahead of Chinese journalism generally is undiluted praise, and whether Dr. MORRISON, in his gratitude and genuine delight at finding a Chinese paper saying what he thinks it ought to say, is to be wholly trusted to know what is healthy patriotism and what is merely the usual anti-foreign prejudice, we do not know. What we do know, or think we know, is that in declaring that "in Shantung she (Germany) was creating for herself and by similar methods of misleading assurances the same advantageous position that Russia had established in Manchuria," Dr. MORRISON betrays a prejudice that needs a little toning down, and makes a comparison that is far from odorous. Whatever German ambitions may be in Shantung, and however far they may come to be gratified, it is certain that Germany is not an understudy of Russia, where Asiatic enterprise is concerned. The new demands, that the use of modern mining machinery in the German sphere shall be restricted to Germans, without interference by Chinese officials, and that Chinese shall

not compete with Germans within fifteen li of their premises, were no doubt enough, in the case of the *Universal Gazette*, to "make our hair stand on end and our eyeballs burst in uncontrollable rage" (the Chinese journal *loquitur*) but surely no foreign critic should be so affected. It is well known that when the Chinese are in earnest in any business they are very formidable competitors in deed, and the essay of the Germans to secure the future of their enterprise is as justifiable as it is natural. That the request may have been made to Peking is not at all improbable and we are not aware that it has been officially denied. That the Chinese should refuse it is equally natural, and equally probable. There does not appear to be sufficient cause for referring to such applications as "demands", and the sensational accounts of unusual military activity in Shantung still require confirmation. The chief witness that there are more soldiers than are called for by ordinary circumstances, and that Tsingtao is being transformed into another Port Arthur, is the *Times* correspondent himself; and it appears that he gathered his impressions during the same tour that furnished him with the too eulogistic account of the Japanese doings in Corea. Newspapers in Japan, responsible journals of repute, as well as foreign journals in Corea itself, felt obliged to call attention to the extent to which the *Times*' picture was overdrawn. On the subject of German armament in Shantung, as we pointed out at the time, a Japanese traveller in Shantung, who might be trusted, one would think, to raise such an alarm where the circumstances seemed to call for it, declared that there was no appearance of extraordinary strength of militarism within the German colony. Turning to the Chinese point of view, we have to admit the *prima facie* justice of the native paper's protest. "Germans are allowed machinery, and Chinese are refused its use. The liberal treatment to the one stands antipodal to the unjust treatment meted out to the other. Germany's oppressive intentions," says the *Universal Gazette*, "have reached too high a point." This is all very fine, but to a fair minded man it seems to us that the injustice would be more apparent if the Chinese had been hitherto keen enough to introduce these now very desirable methods in all her other mining territories. If, having done all that lies to her hands in the way of industrial progress throughout the rest of her dominions, she then came to Germany and insisted upon being allowed to play a part in the scientific development of Shantung, it would not seem so "dog-in-the-manger-like" as it at present does to all who are not, like the Teutophobes, suddenly obsessed by an after all belated idea that China is threatened with foreign oppression. The *Universal Gazette* had not only the Germans in mind, as is evident in the use of the generic term "foreigners" in its vigorously worded protestation. Of course, if the subject is to be viewed from the elementary ethical standpoint that foreigners have no business to be where they are not wanted, then undoubtedly Germany may be regarded as a sinner in Shantung. But in these vehement attacks, the Teutophobes appear to be in the position of parties who have insisted on some meek allotment-holder allowing their chickens to graze over his garden, and who hold up hands in horror at the dishonesty of another neighbour who has presumed to dig a pond for his ducks in a corner of the same garden.

CHINA'S INDISCRETION.

(Daily Press 21st July.)

The Tokyo telegram we reproduce from a contemporary, mentioning Japan's peremptory refusal to recognise China's right to intervene at the peace negotiations in America, may give some readers the impression that the Japanese are as indifferent to the merits of China's case as their enemies have invariably been. This view, or any like it, should not be entertained. The circumstances, and consequently the cases, are entirely dissimilar. Superficially considered, China having been the shuttlecock in the vigorous *kriegspiel* played by Russia and Japan, it would seem that the request of China to be represented at the negotiations which must inevitably affect her future existence was neither presumptuous nor unreasonable. It was, none the less, decidedly non-permissible, and under all the circumstances, it was also very indiscreet. It seems to be well understood that had the late M. LESSEAR been still to the fore at Peking, such a demand might not have been made. In other words, it was a Russian, and not a Chinese demand; and the ulterior designs of the understrappers acting at the Russian Legation are not difficult to discover. It is one of those *ad captandum* appeals to the crowd which Russia, failing at all other points to circumvent her enemy, has so persistently been making. Of course the risk of embroilment with such a nonentity as China was unlikely to deter Japan from refusing as promptly and as emphatically as she has done; but she might well have had to consider how the world would view her lack of complaisance. Everyone has seen how important is the opinion of the crowd to two Chinese street disputants, and during the current war we have seen the curious feature on an international scale. In the same way, it was thought, and in some quarters suggested, that Japan must grant an armistice in deference to supposed public opinion; but all the public opinion that has so far received trustworthy expression has leaned to the view that it would have been most unfair to expect such a sacrifice by the conquering side. Japan's quiet answer to all this talk of an armistice was the capture of Saghalien; and to the latest sub-rosa manoeuvre of Russia, she has replied as unequivocally. Why should China, who, nolens-volens, on account of her general impotence, and by the expressed wishes and advice of all the powers, has had to be absolutely neutral while the fate of her territory was being submitted to the arbitrament of battle—why should she, whose procrastinating and devious diplomacy is notorious, be allowed to intervene in negotiations of such a critical nature? She has seemed well content to let Japan do her fighting, and it does not look well that she should now wish to step in, before the hard fighting is really over, to take her place as a principal party to the suit. China's methods of making war are obsolete, and her ideas of conducting negotiations of this kind are no more likely to achieve success. Her present action, in a private individual in like case, would have been in the worst possible taste, and the only excuse to be found for her is that the proposal must have been cunningly suggested to her. Peking has played with fire too often, meaning Russia, and it is just as well perhaps that at this time Japan is in a position to withhold her too clever neighbour from further mischief in that direction. The late LI HUNG CHANG's policy of playing Russia against Japan was smart enough, but he knew that there must come

a time when China must climb down from the fence. Had he been still behind the Wai-yu-pu, it is probable he would before this have recognised that the cat has made its jump, and that it is supreme folly to engage in any further traffic with the power that was and is not. Also, he must be a very obtuse Chinese statesman who cannot see that the interests of Japan must be for some time the interests of China, and that consequently the latter has the best of human reasons for trusting to the former. The most exact analogy seems traceable as between China and the man who has engaged a lawyer to plead for him. The advocate has prepared the briefs, the case is called, and the foolish client wishes to address the court. In both instances, he would "make a mess of the case," and in both a peremptory refusal is the kinder course to take.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

(Daily Press, 22nd July)

The announcement of our London correspondent, subsequently confirmed by Reuter, that the House of Commons had actually passed a Bill for the restriction of Alien immigration, was more than mildly sensational. To begin with, Parliament has been latterly in such a flurried condition, with the Opposition openly watching for dissolution, and as openly trying to engineer some pitfall that would bring about the speedier downfall of the Government, that there were few expectations that the fag end, or the supposed fag end, of the Session would see any decisive legislation. Certainly, so far as opinion in these remoter parts of the Empire is concerned, there was little expectation of anything happening so historically revolutionary as the passing of an Alien Immigration Restriction Bill. For it must be remembered that the policy and principles of such a piece of legislation are in violent opposition to some of the oldest traditions of the United Kingdom. For long it was a British boast that the island kingdom was an asylum for all who needed it, and that under the Union Jack all men might walk, in perfect freedom from any form of molestation whatsoever. Such is apparent in speeches made when the desirability of protecting JOHN BULL against some of the inevitable consequences of his own good nature was first mooted. Lord ROTHSCHILD, opposing the identical Bill, at its first appearance last year, said it "proposes to establish in this country a loathsome system of police interference and espionage of passports, and arbitrary power exercised by police officers who will not understand the language of those upon whom they are called to sit in judgment." Lord ROTHSCHILD, by the way, was a member of the Royal Commission appointed, in 1902, to investigate the whole matter. That Commission agreed that the number of alien immigrants was becoming excessive, mostly Russian and Polish Jews, and that under existing arrangements there was no prospect of the numbers diminishing. The Commission, while setting its face against total exclusion, or even severe restrictive measures, had to admit that it was necessary and right to make some change that would restrict the inconveniences caused by the sudden increase of foreign immigrants. Some of these were undoubtedly "undesirables," whom it was only right, and very necessary, to exclude, and where necessary, deport. But as the principal evil they were able to discover was the overcrowding caused in certain parts of London, they suggested

that the better way would be to make special regulation "for the purpose of preventing aliens at their own will choosing their residence within districts already so overcrowded that any addition to dwellers within it must produce most injurious results." While it was conclusively proved that it was wrong to say these aliens were filling the workhouses and asylums maintained by the state, it was not shown how many of the native born paupers were so, as a result of the competition of these wage-cutting invaders. Also, a point dwelt upon by those alarmed by the rising tide of new blood was the threatened contamination of the race. As usual, there was a good deal of wild exaggeration, but the fact remains that, chiefly owing to the fact that Russia is still several centuries behind the times in its social system, the British people were suffering real injury because the noise of their more perfect state had gone abroad, and attracted all them that were oppressed, much as the porch of an indiscriminating philanthropist attracts all the tramps and beggars of the neighbourhood, or as the eleemosynary "easiness" of the Far East attracts beachcombers. Once admit that even an altruistic country like England has a right to consider its own interests, and to take steps to safeguard them (and the Commission of which Lord ROTHSCHILD was a member admitted that), and it follows, as the night the day, that the latest act of the British Parliament was fair and reasonable. A mother who refuses a crust to a beggar child is regarded as unnatural, unwomanly, no doubt, but not when her own brood happens to be starving. The fact that the poorer classes in Great Britain have been feeling the pinch more than usual for some time sufficiently accounts for the widespread agitation which has apparently brought about this new enactment.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Monday, 17th July.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

CHEUNG FOOK V. DENNIS O'KEEFE.

The hearing of this case, in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sum of \$200 for alleged illegal arrest, was continued.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Geldring), represented the defendant.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant paid the conductor 45 cents, and declined to pay the remaining thirty, declaring that he had done so, and that he would get him (the plaintiff) six months imprisonment and six hours in the stocks for trying to steal the 30 cents. When the tramcar reached No 2 Police Station defendant gave the plaintiff in charge, but the sergeant refused to take the charge, advising the defendant to see the tramway manager.

The case for the defence was practically a complete denial.

His Honour awarded the plaintiff \$25 damages and costs.

Wednesday, 19th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

ERNST WOHLFAHRT V. THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

This was a claim by the plaintiff for the sum of \$1,000 from the defendant company for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff

and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendants.

Mr. Master stated that the plaintiff arrived in the Colony about the 16th September, 1903, and took over his duties as chef at the Hongkong Hotel. He continued to perform those duties to the best of his ability; and as far as he knew to the satisfaction of the directors, up to the actual date of his dismissal on the 1st June. The plaintiff brought the action within the summary jurisdiction of the court because he wished to avail himself as far as possible as to clause five of his agreement which stipulated that he should receive a second class passage home. About the 27th May, or a little earlier, some difficulty arose between the plaintiff and the hotel directors. Mr. Davies, acting manager of the hotel, had a dispute with the plaintiff regarding some "souse fish," the upshot of which was that the plaintiff was suspended and ultimately dismissed from the hotel's service.

The defence was that in a further term of the plaintiff's agreement, notwithstanding anything thereinbefore contained, the defendant company should have power to dismiss the plaintiff at any time if he should cease to perform his duty to the satisfaction of the directors; but in the event of such dismissal the company should pay the plaintiff two calendar month's salary and a second class P. and O. passage to England, provided such passage was availed of within one month after such dismissal. A further term of the said agreement stated that the principal duties of the plaintiff thereunder would be to attend the market daily (Sundays excepted) before 6 a.m. and select the best procurable provisions for the use of the defendant company's hotel. It was also part of the plaintiff's duty to teach and supervise the Chinese cooks, pantrymen and other persons in the employ of the company, in the preparation and service of food. On the 1st June the directors, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the plaintiff was performing his duties, dismissed him, sending him a cheque for two months' salary and informing him that his second class passage to England would be provided within one month from date. The defendants denied, as stated in the statement of claim, that the plaintiff had faithfully and diligently served the defendant company in accordance with the terms of his agreement.

Ernst Wohlfahrt, the plaintiff, deposed:—I am chef at the Hongkong Hotel. I first heard that they required a man through their agents in London, and entered into an agreement with them, in pursuance of which I came to Hongkong. I arrived on the 16th September, 1903, and my duties have never been complained of. When engaged, I was told I would receive a Christmas box of £50 a year, but I have never received such a present. Shortly after my engagement, I was told that the food was better. I watched the Chinese cooks to see that they served the dishes up properly, and did my best to assist the manager of the hotel. So far as I know Mr. Davies was always perfectly satisfied with me. There is a direction book kept at the hotel, wherein complaints are written, and I have to sign it. On 6th April I received a letter from Mr. Davies in which it was stated that I was given a 10 per cent. bonus, and everything went smoothly until May, when a complaint was made to me by Mr. Osborne about the age of some carrots. This was the only personal complaint made to me at that time.

On the 22nd May souse fish was again served and there was another complaint. I had seen to the fish myself, and am sure it was good. On the 26th May Mr. Davies told me that his wife was going to make some souse fish, but I objected, as the boys would laugh at me if they saw a woman coming into the kitchen. When I returned from a walk I found some souse fish in the kitchen and asked—"Whose fish is that?" On being informed that Mrs. Davies got the fish I told one of the cooks to take it upstairs. Mr. Davies then came down, and after some words said he suspended me. I replied, "You can't do it. You have no right." Next day I received a letter from the directors, together with a cheque for \$101 12, stating that they had suspended me. I returned the cheque. At a meeting of the company I expressed my regret for using bad language towards the manager.

I have been on the best terms with the rest of the hotel employees, and have always been willing to remain in the service of the company.

In cross-examination—When I was engaged, Mr. Osborne did not tell me I would be under the orders of the hotel manager, but he said the manager was a very quiet man. I did the cooking and attended to everything that came in. Complaints were made that the coffee beans were not good, and Mr. Potts complained that the chops and steaks were not cut as thick as they used to be; but when I said, "You can save money by cutting them thinner," he did not object. When complaint was made about there not being enough fat in corned beef, and I was requested to see that some proper fat was put in the middle of it, my No. 1 cook complied with the request by sticking in a lump of suet, with out my knowledge. I was not engaged to do what was done before, but to improve the hotel cooking. On the 15th June I had left the hotel, so I never served up any fresh peaches as hard as bullets. On one occasion I asked Mr. Osborne what he knew about carrots, and in consequence was asked to step up to the Board meeting. I understood Mr. Osborne to say I would get Christmas boxes from the boarders, and it was said that I would get a lot of tips.

Re-examined—It was the company's duty to buy the coffee. The complaints made were about trivial matters, and were only mentioned to me in the course of conversation. Mr. Haynes and myself were on the best of terms.

His Honour.—That is what I was going to ask you. You are not on such good terms with Davies as you were with Haynes?

Plaintiff—Only until very lately—until the last day or so.

His Honour.—There is always an undercurrent in these things.

After further witness had been examined, Mr. Looker opened the case for the defence, and His Honour then adjourned the hearing until Monday next.

Thursday, 20th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT, CHIEF JUSTICE.)

LEUNG HING U. PANG CHIU NGO AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff, who is a timber dealer residing at 219 Des Vœux Road, claimed from the defendants the sum of \$11,718.33, being for alleged damages sustained through breach of covenant for the quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as Section C of Shamsuipo Lot No. 12, comprised in and shared by an Indenture of Assignment dated the 24th day of January, 1900, and made between the defendants of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part: also costs of action.

Mr. H. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Harding watched the case on behalf of the first defendant.

Mr. Calthrop stated that the plaintiff bought certain land from the defendants in the New Territory for a sum of \$7,932.54, which land was supposed to have an area of 31,376 square feet. The plaintiff assigned his interest in this land to a man named Wong Tang Sam. There was a bond entered into by the plaintiff's father in order to further secure the title, which was investigated by the Land Court, and it turned out that it was only valid as to about 1,400 square feet. Thereupon an action was brought by Wong against Leung Po, the father of the plaintiff, and judgment was obtained in the sum of \$10,243, which was a proportion of the purchase money with interest and costs. Then the question arose as to whether it was competent for the plaintiff to bring this action.

His Lordship maintained that as the matter stood there was no course of action, and suggested an adjournment in order that the plaintiff might join with Leung Po to make the action competent.

The case was adjourned.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE WAH LOONG EX PARTE KU ON BANK.

Mr. Barlow asked that this matter be adjourned for a fortnight, as composition was being arranged. Adjournment granted.

THE WAH LOONG EX PARTE E. A. MAIRER.

This hearing was also adjourned on the application of Mr. P. W. Goldring, for a similar reason to that stated in the previous case.

TSOI CHUNG LE EX PARTE HO TUI CHAN.

In this case Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. J. Hastings' office) applied for a receiving order against the debtor's estate. The papers filed showed that an act of bankruptcy had been committed in that the debtor had absconded from the Colony with intent to defraud or delay his creditors. An affidavit had been filed in support of the petition, and the petitioning creditor was present to answer any questions.

Ho Tui Chan, declared, stated—I am a comrade employed by Messrs. P. Lemaire and Co., and the petitioning creditor in this bankruptcy. Before instituting these proceedings I inquired for the debtor at his residence, 16 Wyndham Street. His concubine told me that he had gone to Canton, and I noticed that his goods had all been removed.

The application for a receiving order was granted.

LAI HING FIRM EX PARTE MA LUNG PO.

The examination of Ma Fat Ting, managing partner of the Lai Hing firm, goldsmiths and bankers, was continued. The money owing creditors for amounts deposited in the bank was \$988.416, while the assets were stated to be \$1,200,000.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, official receiver, opened the examination.

Was there any written agreement between the partners of the Wang Fung?—No.

No partnership?—No.

Are you certain there was no partnership agreement when the partnership was first formed?—No. There was not. There were only conditions drawn up.

Did you sign a copy of those conditions?—I did not.

Have you seen one?—I have.

What were the conditions?—I forget most of them.

Your share was worth \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

Is that provided for in the conditions?—Yes. The man who subscribed \$50,000 got \$500 a month. I had between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in the firm.

You received, you say, \$6,000 a year as wages. Besides that, what other monies did you receive?—Nothing. If any profit was made, it was divided.

Where did you get your money from?—I have been in Hongkong for 30 or 40 years, and had businesses of my own. I did not borrow it from any body.

You are a partner in the Wang Fung?—Yes. And your name is down on the list of partners with the conditions?—Yes.

The Official Receiver—What he calls conditions, my lord, is really a partnership agreement.

Have you always received this \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you received it just the same?—According to the regulations it had to be paid, and if it was not paid it was due to me whether there was a profit or not.

Where did it come from?—Well, if there was no money to be paid, then it was a matter of accounts. Sometimes it was not paid.

Was it paid last year?—No.

The year before?—Yes.

What did the other partners receive?—Some \$1,000, some \$500.

Do you know what was the total amount paid monthly to the partners?—I cannot say; several thousand dollars.

Several thousand dollars were paid out to the partners every month. Did this money belong to other people?—I don't know.

When the Wang Fung was not paying the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung would put the amount down to their credit.

Was there any agreement between the Tai Hing and the Wang Fung as to monies

advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made when money was lent. If we had money we lent it to the Wang Fung, but it was not a matter of necessity that we should. We were willing to lend to the Wang Fung because the masters were such wealthy men.

Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) who represented the Hongkong Bank, continued the examination.

How much does Lau Hok Shan owe the Wang Fung?—About \$700,000.

Does this book (produced) belong to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

Do s it contain entries for 38 bills drawn against Singapore, Rangoon, Bombay and elsewhere, also a telegraphic transfer?—Yes.

Did the firms that drew these bills get the money?—No.

Where did the money go to?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

What security did the Hongkong Bank get? Lau Hok Shan placed some property with them as security.

Where was this property?—In Canton.

The value of it?—About \$600 or \$700.

What other security?—The compradore's security.

When were the deeds handed over by Lau Hok Shan?—Seven or eight years ago.

At this stage Mr. Wakeman asked for an adjournment. He said a summons had been taken out for the manager who could not be found.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a fortnight.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

FUK ON FIRM v. MA TSUN KEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a claim by the plaintiffs, who carry on business as shipbuilders, at Shamsui, for \$122.67 for work done to the steam launch *Wing Fook*.

Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Almada e Castro represented the defendants.

The writ set forth that in October last year, under instructions from the second defendant, Mamie Mab, considerable repairs had been made on the launch, the total cost of same being \$722, of which the amount claimed was the balance due.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Friday, 21st July.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

THE CHEUNG YU AND OTHERS v. THE WANG ON FIRM.

The plaintiffs, a number of Chinese firms, sued the defendants, the Wang On firm, traders, of Connaught Road, for an aggregate amount of \$3,922.51 due on goods sold and delivered. The various amounts claimed were:—The Cheung Yu, \$1,000; the Jack Shing, \$963.65; the Ling Tai, \$640.73; the Kwan On Loong, \$454.57; the Sam Choy, \$377.92; the Yung Fung, \$263.85; the Cheung On, \$164.42 and the Haug Shing firm, \$57.37.

His Honour gave judgment for the amounts claimed and costs in each case.

MAU LAN YUN v. S. M. GIDLEY.

This was a claim by the plaintiff, a cook, recently in the employ of the defendant, for \$12.80, alleged wages due.

Man Ian Yun declared—I entered the defendant's employ on the 23rd May and left on the 2nd July, when I asked for my wages. The defendant refused to pay me, and turned me out.

S. Gidley deposed—I engaged the plaintiff to act as cook at \$12 a month. He entered my employ on the 23rd May, and I paid him at the end of the month. Towards the end of June I became ill and had to go to hospital. While there my wife sent me a letter stating that the boy refused to clean the verandah. On the 1st July, after I had come out of hospital, the cook asked me for his month's wages, saying that he wanted to leave as his father was dead.

I told him I would not pay him unless he supplied another man, or gave reasonable notice.

His Honour—You must pay the plaintiff the amount due for June, but you can take action against him for not giving you notice.

The case was adjourned, as the defendant intimated his intention of taking out a cross-summons.

COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

The sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at St. George's Building on the 15th July, when there were present:—Mr. A. G. Wood (Chairman), Sir C. P. Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. G. H. Medhurst (Directors), Mr. W. H. Wickham (Manager) and Messrs. E. W. Terry, H. Carmichael, J. Whealey, R. Roberts, J. R. Michael, P. Tester, J. W. C. Bonnar, A. O. Baptista, Ach. w and Lun S. in Lim.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I trust I have your permission to follow the customary course and to take them as read. The directors have much pleasure in submitting these accounts to you as they show a steady increase in the company's operations, our services now equalling upwards of 34,000 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 15 lifts, against last year 27,500 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 12 lifts. Our earnings have increased correspondingly, the balance of profit and loss account amounting to \$112,199.88 against \$99,969.77 last year. In dealing with this credit balance, after deducting directors' fees in the manner proposed, viz, to pay a dividend of 10 per cent absorbing \$45,000 and writing off plant account for depreciation \$62,487.6, leaving a balance of \$2,151.12 carried forward to next account; the directors would have liked to propose a larger dividend and a smaller amount written off, but they have been restrained from doing so by the following considerations. First, that in all probability we shall require to call up the balance of the unpaid capital, \$150,000 before the end of the year, and by paying a 10 per cent dividend now they will be in a better position to maintain the same per centage next year on the larger capital, and next because some important alterations are about to be made in our distributing system, that is, we are about to replace the greater portion of our overhead wire service through the Central and Eastern parts of the City by underground cables. This amounts very much to replacing an old system of service by a new one, with the sacrifice of the old one. This last, however, quite reached its capacity for service, whereas the new system will enable us to supply a better service through the districts concerned and will allow of extensions into more distant districts as may be required. The cost of these alterations will amount to about £12,000, and although they will be considerable improvements, still they are very much replacements of old plant by new, and as such have been taken into account by the reports in dealing with the distribution of the funds at their disposal. In the report we have mentioned that we are building a new chimney at the works, the present one being found inadequate to requirements. The cost of this will come into next year's accounts. In the month of March last, tenders for lighting the roads in the Peak district were called for by the Government. Accordingly we put forward one and subsequently learned with regret that our application was unsuccessful. I have only one other matter to put before you and that is about the close of our financial year, now the end of the month of April. We find this for many reasons an inconvenient date for us, whilst two months earlier say the end of the month of February would suit us much better. This involves only altering the date of our financial year to the last day of February, which the directors have power to do; if you approve, the coming financial year for us will thus be 10 instead of 12 months, after that the course will be as usual.

Mr. J. R. MICHAEL—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the very satisfactory report and accounts.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BONNAR moved, and Mr. TESTER seconded the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Hon. Mr. Dickson as directors. Carried.

Mr. WHEALEY moved that Messrs. Wood and Medhurst, be re-elected.

Mr. CARMICHAEL seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. W. May were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. TERRY seconded by Mr. LUN SHIU LIM.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday on application.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary annual meeting (to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, Queen's Buildings, on Friday, 28th July, at 3 p.m.) reads:—The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders the accompanying Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1905.

ACCOUNTS.

The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after writing off \$564.81 for depreciation and including \$480.23 brought forward from last year, is \$14,451.41 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to Reserve Fund	\$2,000.00
„ pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	5,940.00
„ General Managers' Remuneration	2,000.00
„ pay a further dividend of 5 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	1,980.00
„ pay \$19.80 per share on 100 Founders' Shares	1,980.00
„ carry forward to New Account	551.41
	\$14,451.41

AUDITOR.

The Accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Pot's, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.

31st May, 1905.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
To capital 9,000 ordinary shares of \$10, of which \$4 per share paid	39,600.00		
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00		
		40,600.00	
To sundry creditors	8,768.73		
To unclaimed dividends	1,164.40		
To reserve fund	20,000.00		
To profit and loss account balance	14,451.41		
		\$84,984.54	

ASSETS.		\$	c.
By launch <i>Gladstone</i> as per last account	3,000.00		
By less written off	500.00		
		2,500.00	
By value of furniture and fittings as per last account	200.00		
By since expended	64.81		
		264.81	
By less written off	64.81		
		200.00	
By value of material on hand	30,946.06		
By unexpired portion of insurance policies	277.18		
By sundry debtors	22,507.15		
By cash in current account and on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	28,536.11		
By cash in hands of General Managers	58.04		
		\$84,984.54	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st May, 1905.

To trade expenses, salaries, commissions, launch working, rent, advertising and travelling expenses	46,278.24
To auditor's fee	100.00
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	564.81
To balance carried forward account	14,451.41
	\$61,394.46

By balance from last account	\$ 480.23
By profit on sales	59,683.12
By transfer fees	5.00
By interest	1,067.68
By debts previously written off recovered	158.48
	\$61,894.48

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 15th July.

THE CANTON RAILWAY.

In spite of what has recently appeared in the papers about the Kowloon-Canton Railway the Chinese here do not seem to think that this line will be running for a considerable time yet to come. As a matter of fact, their whole attention has been drawn towards the projected Canton-Hankow railway by a new and wonderful scheme of the Chinese merchants. In order to carry the trunk line to Hankow, it is proposed to form a lottery. The lottery will be drawn once a month, and the purchaser of a ticket, if he does not draw a prize, may hold the ticket—speaking from memory, a \$2-ticket—till he has fifty such tickets. A hundred-dollar share will be given in exchange for those. It remains to be seen how such a scheme would work. Personally I am of opinion that it would take a very long time, indeed, to get in the requisite sum by this means, for the following reasons:—Two dollars is an absurdly small sum under the circumstances: only twenty per cent. of the takings will be devoted to prizes; and as the directorate of the Railway Company will be entirely Chinese, it is not at all improbable that the greater part of the profits, if any, would be devoted to Directors' fees. The lottery, at all events, will have to be a very very big one.

\$40,000 A MONTH.

The Canton Fatsan line, I hear, is making a net profit of about \$40,000 per month—a wonderful success.

TO-DAY'S EXECUTIONS.

As a result of a pamphlet written by Chev. Z. Volpicelli, the Italian Consul at Hongkong, pointing out the uselessness of torturing prisoners till they made false confessions, etc., an order has been received from Peking not to decapitate prisoners sentenced to death save in very exceptional cases, but to resort to strangulation. Up to the present, such a mode of execution was reserved for officials of more than one button, who had been sentenced to death, and then it was entered in the official records as "So-and-so was presented with a silk cord with which to commit suicide", but the man was strangled by his keepers, nevertheless.

Seven men were executed under the new rules to-day, and another, whose crime, that of supplying arms and ammunition to the Kwangsi Rebels, was considered of a more serious character, had his head chopped off according to "old" custom. The men who were strangled were first of all tied to crosses, and then cords about their necks were screwed up tight. Of the two I should say that this strangulation was the slower and more barbarous way of putting a man out of existence. A large audience turned out to see the "new fashion," several Europeans being amongst the crowd. As soon as the affair was over, one of the Europeans immediately stepped into the ring to bargain with the No. 1 executioner for the cords he had used. It is really too bad that while some Europeans are writing against these public executions others, innumerable tourists and globe-trotters, should be encouraging them; and fancy, for instance, the indelicacy of a "lady" taking snapshots of such things. I know of one instance of a tourist bribing the executioner to hold his sword in air, above the condemned man's head, for three seconds so that a clear picture might be secured. It was a gruesome sight; and after the execution, the blood-bespattered tourist secured the executioner's sword, even preventing him from wiping it.

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

The United States Consulate here is in mourning for a month on account of the death of Secretary Hay. The flag is kept at half-mast and the Consular Court draped in black.

WHOLESALE KIDNAPPING.

Last Sunday a gang of robbers, known as the Sap Yau (the Ten Brotherhood) engaged a large flower boat. At about one o'clock in the morning, when there were fourteen girls in the boat, a number of dragon boats came alongside, and the robbers bundled the girls, just as they stood, into these. Neighbouring flower boats raised an alarm by beating gongs, but this noise was speedily silenced by a few shots from carbines and revolvers. Chinese gunboats were anchored near the group of flower boats, but they paid no attention. The girls were landed some distance up river. After they were landed, a guard-boat in that locality, suspecting that there was something wrong, searched a dragon boat, and found on board hair-pins, women's shoes, etc. Three men were thereupon arrested, but unfortunately they may be men who were forced to do the work. The robbers were traced to a certain village, where an unsuccessful search was made by order of the Viceroy.

THE FRENCH FETE.

The 14th was observed as a public holiday here by the whole of the French community, celebrating the Fall of the Bastille. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks which was greatly appreciated by the Chinese from Canton City. A brass band enlivened the proceedings. The bandmen were quartered in a specially erected stand in front of the French Consulate. This neighbourhood was prettily decorated with innumerable little glass lights, intermingled freely with a great blaze of Japanese and Chinese lanterns. The French mail, by special favour, as several friends of the French Consul had come to Canton for the occasion, was permitted to postpone her departure for Hongkong till 10.30, when the proceedings concluded. Several flower-boats and sampans were hauled in front of the Shameen to watch the fireworks.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

MORE RAILWAY "TALK."

Information has been received from Amoy to the effect that H.E. Chang Pat-shi, the director general of the Southern provinces, proposes to construct a railway from Sing Yu, in Amoy, to Swatow via Cheung Chow, so as to be connected with the Canton and Swatow railway. The gentry and merchants of Amoy also propose to construct another line from Amoy to Foochow via Chuen Chow and Hing Fa. They know the latter line passes through very few market towns and there is not much cargo to be taken en route, but the places through which it passes are covered with many mines, so that it is very important to facilitate the working of these mines. They are waiting for the arrival of H.E. Chang Pat-shi to make necessary arrangements with him.

THEFT OF COTTON YARN.

On the 16th ultimo a merchant imported sixty bales of cotton yarn from Hongkong. When they arrived at Canton, a boat was hired to convey the same to Linchow for sale. When the boat was sailing near Whang-Kong, of Ching-Yuen district, she was attacked by about a dozen pirates, who boarded the boat, terrifying the crew by presenting firearms at them, and forced the master of the boat to make for Wong-Sung-how, where they carried away twenty eight bales of cotton yarn and all the firearms on board to the value of about five thousand dollars. The case was at once reported to the local authorities, who have sent soldiers to the place to hunt for the culprits; but no clue concerning the pirates has been discovered as yet.

BANDITS.

On the 2nd inst. a house belonging to a well-to-do citizen surnamed Pun, of the village of Kwei-chow, in Sun-tak district, was ransacked by a large gang of robbers, who carried away all the valuables found therein and kidnapped a small child aged six. A few days later a letter was received from the criminals demanding one thousand five hundred dollars, and five hundred taels of opium for the ransom of the child under threat of slaughtering the child if their demand was not complied with immediately. The letter was signed by the head robber named Leung-Kau. Magistrate Tong, of Sun-tak district, to whom the case was reported, proceeded at once with some soldiers to Tai-Ngau-Su where the den of the robbers was. In the den, the child,

together with eleven other captives was found, but the robbers made good their escape, and only the wife of the head robber was arrested.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

19th July.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Recently Viceroy Shum entered into an agreement with the above company in view of permitting the Chinese Government to take over the whole of the Electric Light Concern in Canton; and the precis of the agreement is roughly as follow:—The life term of the agreement is for thirty years, but at any time after the expiration of 25 years the Chinese Government may take over the concern. The price for taking it over will be based on three times the gross earnings of any one of the three last years out-turn of the business, and it is evident the Company will base its demand on the best of three years out-turn. On the other hand, the company is to pay an annual royalty of five per cent on the gross earnings of the Canton business to the Chinese Government. Should there be any balance of the nett profits after paying a dividend of ten per cent to the shareholders, the company agrees to pay a further royalty of ten per cent on the balance of the net profits. The Chinese Government promise to give every facility to the company in Canton and also to assist the company to collect their debts from local Chinese consumers. All official yamens will receive electric installations and light will be supplied them at half-rates, and all Chinese officials actually holding positions will be supplied with light at three-quarter rates. Beyond the fact that such innovations prove the tendency of Chinese officials to more and more adopt Western appliances, certain shareholders of the company would perhaps not be adverse to making capital of this piece of information. It is rumoured that a cable will be laid across to Ho Nam as soon as the new dynamo comes out from home, so that the inhabitants on the other side of the river will also have the benefit of the electric light, while the company will naturally look to an increase of its business.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S.S. "DOMENICO."

At 7 p.m. on the 15th instant the Italian s.s. *Domenico* left Canton for Suitung. When she was about three miles from Woungpo, the cross head bolts (between the bottom of the piston and the upper end of the connecting rod) gave way, thus causing the piston rod to go too far up, striking the cylinder cover and breaking it to pieces. Fortunately the engineer had the presence of mind to turn off the steam, and although there was an explosion, no one was hurt.

RIVER PIRATES AGAIN.

The raid on the flower boat is still the one topic of conversation among well-to-do Chinese, although the "The Railway Question"—a question of more vital interest to the province and the country in general should, in all common-sense, engage more earnestly public attention—and so, in deference to our Chinese informants, who will find no rest till they have unburdened themselves on the burning topic, let us give another paragraph to Canton's greatest attraction—flower boats—and have the graver topic of railway transfer for the end.

Your issue of the 15th instant gave a summary of the raid. Here are further particulars. Of the fourteen girls kidnapped, one named Chau Kun was on the eve of becoming the concubine of a well-known "han lin" surnamed "Kong" (River) and nick-named "Shrimp." She offered what resistance she could, and is said to have had a spirited fight with the robbers, till she was stunned by the butt end of a revolver. Active steps are being taken to trace and pursue the robbers, but officials are chary of giving information. If Admiral Li Tsun succeeds in securing the gang, he will add another brilliant deed to his record. As a mere hint, it may be worth his or the Viceroy's while to question the Han lin how he entered into communication with the kidnappers. The flower-boat owners and the robbers are in touch, but the latter have threatened to take reprisals and to burn the flower boats wholesale, if their lurking place is revealed. The reticence of flower boat owners is hence easily accounted for.

THE CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

Another meeting took place yesterday between the gentry and the Sin Hau Kuk, representing the Viceroy. The subject was the invariable one of ways and means to undertake the work. The province is called upon to contribute four million taels towards the cost of the line. The gentry assent to find the funds on the condition that they will have the handling of the money and the control of the work; and also, that they will have every help and support from the Government in all matters connected with the building of the line, especially with regard to the expropriation of land necessary for the line. The officials, it is needless to say, refuse to entertain what they consider as unwarranted pretensions on the part of men good enough (in their eyes) only to bleed. And the matter is at a dead stop as heretofore.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 22nd July.

MORE ABOUT GOVERNOR CHANG.

As I informed you by telegram, the Governor of Kwangtung Province has been ordered to take up the position as Governor of Shansi. This is considered promotion, as Governor Chang will be no longer under the control of a Viceroy. He, it is said, is very pleased with the change, and it is a well-known fact that he seldom agrees with Viceroy Shum in matters connected with Kwangtung Province, being of a more conservative temperament. He is an exceedingly ambitious man, and his promotion is said to be due to his swelling of the treasury, at the cost, perhaps, of his popularity. Excepting his success as a financier, Governor Chang, although said to be endowed with great common sense and experience gained during his long career, had not achieved much during his term in the office he is now vacating.

Governor Chang will long be remembered in Canton on account of at least one unpopular measure, though I for one cannot denounce his action. Many, however, think it amusing that His Excellency's rigid moral sense should be the cause of increasing the revenue. It was he who was responsible for the closing up of that well-known quarter of amusement known as Chan Tong Nam or Ha Chah Tong. This place is situated to the north of the Shameen, behind the British Concession canal. The attractions here were fantan establishments, restaurants and "sing song" houses. The place had been burned down several times, and was only recently rebuilt on a much larger and grander scale. It was here that "John Chinaman" entertained his friends to big "chow chows," there being no less than seventeen eating-houses within a few doors of one another. Most of these are three story buildings capable of accommodating four to five hundred guests.

Before Governor Chang's order, the main street in this locality was a blaze of brilliance, thousands of electric lights being used in the display. The soft, pleasing tinkling of the Chinese harp, rudely interrupted by the abominable banging of a neighbouring band, made the character of the surroundings apparent. The buildings are of the best Chinese style—pillars, coloured glass doors and windows, carving and reliefs, and gilding in profusion. Few tourists, indeed, who know but the coolie class of Chinamen—workers from morning to night for a matter of a few cash—can realise the cost of erecting and fitting out this description of building, comparatively small as compared with our European structures. A native who knows, informed me that the average price would be \$40,000 to \$50,000 for each building. The number of "sing song" girls in the palmy days were said to be about 3,000 and they all lived in the quarter itself or the vicinity.

The fantan shops were the most paying in the city and their compulsory closing means a loss to the fantan monopolist of the western suburb of 200 taels a day. The electric light company, too, must have felt keenly the Governor's measure.

Governor Chang made the order on account of a strike which took place in the beginning of the year. This originated in a fracas between a certain property holder, tenants, and the new Canton Police, and resulted in a raid on the Western Suburb Police Station. The Viceroy chose a novel

way of "getting his own," or getting more than his own, perhaps, by imposing a fine of one month's rent on all the houses in Sap Pat Po, where the trouble originated, while Governor Chang made use of the occasion to suppress the "sing song" houses, thus entailing the ruin of the whole Chan Tong Nam quarter.

Now is where the squeeze comes in. It is believed that after Governor Chang's departure the interdiction will be raised. A syndicate, in fact, has been formed offering \$50,000 to the Viceroy if he will authorise the re-opening of the "sing song" houses. This being so, the Chinese look forward to seeing Chan Tong Nam resuming its old appearance.

MORE PROMOTIONS

Consequent upon Governor Chang's promotion, his transfer from Kwangtung to Shansi, the present Governor of Shansi will take up the position as Governor of Wu Chang, and His Excellency Tun Fang will receive a mission abroad. The ex-Governor of Kwangtung will probably not be replaced in his old position. Viceroy Shum, therefore, will hold the joint seals officially as Viceroy and Governor—a power, indeed, he has always held in effect.

PAKHOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

July 17th.

AN OFFICIAL VISITOR.

The Limchow-fu, or the Prefect of Limchow, arrived here on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and on the following day he went round on official callings to the principal authorities, and then went on board the Chinese gun-boat *Kuang Kum* on a visit of inspection. He left for Limchow again on the 14th.

BURSTING OF A GUN.

A passage boat having purchased an old and rusty cannon in order to improve her armament to fight against the pirates, who are ever so numerous in these waters, the skipper in order to test the new acquisition before proceeding to sea, rammed in a full charge of powder and fired, with the result that the gun burst into atoms, but fortunately nobody was hurt by the accident as the gunner and other members of the crew were careful enough to place themselves at a safe distance at the time the gun went off.

A LARGE GANG OF PIRATES.

The s.s. *Hue* arrived on the morning of the 14th inst. from Haiphong, with not less than twenty-eight Chinese prisoners on board, arrested by the French authorities, in Tonkin. Amongst the prisoners there were four who were eagerly wanted by the Chinese Government and for whose arrest big rewards had been offered.

These men were escorted by a squad of French Gendarmerie and soon after arrival were landed near the Customs jetty and marched to the French Consulate compound and then handed to the native authorities, who immediately took them to Limchow, where they will be tried and probably suffer the penalty. The most important amongst the gang is named Lum-Chung-Yit, age between thirty-four and thirty-six, for whose capture rewards to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars had been offered collectively by different officials and by victims of his past depredations. A large crowd flocked at the landing to get a glimpse of the famous pirate, who is a native of Loong-tam, a village some three miles from this port.

THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.

This has been anything but pleasant. There have been sporadic cases of plague among the natives, but it was comparatively of a mild type, as only a few cases have proved fatal. The foreign community has also suffered from one complaint or another due to the sudden change of the weather at times and consequently the two medicos in the port, one belonging to Church Missionary Hospital and the other attached to the French government hospital, have had their time very busily engaged. The former, besides attending to the needs of over two hundred in-patients, including the lepers, has had scores of out-patients approach him daily for help. As in both the healing institutions there is no charge for either attendance or medicine, the natives availed themselves in daily increasing numbers of its munificence.

This is so far as regards the natives, but when a member of the foreign community requires the assistance of one of the doctors, he is at once on the spot to help and with such assiduity that might cause the envy of residents in other treaty ports or even perhaps in other more important centres. When is a surgical operation is at stake, which a thing of almost daily occurrence, the two learned physicians generally join hands and make a common case of it.

A TIGER CAUGHT.

A full-grown tigress, weighing about one hundred and fifty catties, was killed by the natives at a neighbouring village on the night of the 14th inst. under most peculiar circumstances. As the story goes, three native women were set to watch on the groundnut field as the nuts are about to be gathered. These females erected there a small hut to sleep in. On the night in question they heard footsteps as of robbers groping about, but to their astonishment they saw the brute just at the entrance. As the females were armed with long spears, they thrust at the animal with such success that it became disabled; and the alarm raised by the women soon brought to the ground some villagers, armed with clubs and spears, who finally killed the tigress. The carcase was wheel-barrowed to Pakhoi the following day to be disposed of. The flesh was retailed at two cents per ounce.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.

The abstract of cases under cognizance of the Police Magistrates' Court during last year, published in the *Government Gazette*, shows that the total number of cases was 14,505, in which 16,459 prisoners appeared before the Court. The numbers convicted and punished were, males 13,129; females, 796, while 1,966 males and 210 females were discharged. 83 males and three females were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, while seven males were detained pending orders from H.E. the Governor. To keep the peace 122 males and 21 females were bound to be of good behaviour. Fifteen witnesses were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony, while the sentences against 75 males remained undecided. During the year 5,311 summonses for defendants and 93 summonses for witnesses were issued, also 21 writs for notices of rehearing. Warrants issued include 87 arrest, 2,436 search, 152 for entering gambling houses and 503 Magistrates' Orders, making the total number of writs issued 3,178.

From New Territory there were 351 cases, the total number of prisoners being 501. 385 males and 32 females were convicted and punished, while 71 males and 13 females were discharged, 20 males and six females were bound over to keep the peace, while 27 males were exposed in the stocks. Three witnesses, two males and one female, were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony. The total number of writs issued was 473, including 27 summonses for defendants, 436 search warrants and ten warrants for entering gaming houses.

WORK FOR HONGKONG VAGRANTS.

The following regulations regarding the work at which vagrants are to be employed, have been made by the Governor in Council under Section 13 of the Vagrancy Ordinance 1897:—

(1.) Such work at an industrial trade, preferably the vagrant's usual trade, as the Superintendent shall prescribe; or (2) Picking not more than 1½ lbs. of oakum a day; or (3) Crank labour, not exceeding 7,000 revolutions a day or (4) Any other work of a hard bodily nature which the Governor shall from time to time approve.

2. A vagrant in the House of Detention shall not be employed in company with ordinary prisoners. He may be permitted to go out every day except on Sundays and other holidays, during such hours as the Superintendent may specify, for the purpose of seeking employment, provided that he has completed the work prescribed for that day.

THE NAVAL COURT.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS"
BY "WAVING PLUME."]

As in most cases where the navy is concerned there is more care; more attention to detail about the Naval Court than the Military. The Military Court Martial is described as taking place in a poorly furnished, uncleaned, white-washed room, outside which the prisoner is kept standing under the escort of two private soldiers and a sergeant. Courts Martial in the Military Service are so frequent, since even in cases of ordinary drunkenness a soldier can claim to be tried by a District Court Martial instead of accepting the usual fine from his commanding Officer, that one fancies that possibly here familiarity has bred contempt and that the dignity of the surroundings of a military court have suffered in consequence. Whatever the reason may be there is a very marked difference between Courts Martial held in the two services. Military justice is administered by no less than four courts, besides the powers conferred on a commanding officer. These are the General, District, Regimental and Field General Courts Martial. Naval punishments are awarded by one court only, besides those which can be inflicted by the commanding officers of one of His Majesty's ships. This is obviously, a far less cumbersome method, and one which does away with the enormous volumes of paper covered in the administration of punishments in the army for what are frequently perfectly simple crimes to deal with. The fact is a naval captain can award imprisonment himself up to ninety days' hard labour, so that most ordinary cases of naval crime are settled on the quarter deck without the necessity for a court martial at all.

As an example of a naval court we will assume that a lieutenant is to be tried for having run his gunboat ashore in a fog. Errors of judgment, mistakes endangering the safety of ships or men, are presupposed in the naval service to be due to carelessness or inefficiency and, unlike military mistakes, are always made the subject of a charge before a court martial. The day before the court the admiral's secretary calls upon the lieutenant and confers with him as to the advisability of pleading guilty and throwing himself on the mercy of the court or of fighting the case out. There is a little confidential chat as to witnesses, &c., and the secretary leaves. At 8 a.m. the day appointed for trial one gun is fired by the flagship as an announcement to the fleet that a court is to assemble. At 10 a.m. the members of the court are on board, all men of seniority and experience. The prosecutor is a post captain, also the president. The other members are commanders or senior lieutenants. The court room itself, in charge of an officer—not a corporal as in a military court—is the admiral's fore-cabin. A long table in the centre with a green baize cover is laid with plenty of pens, blotting paper, blue foolscap, pencils and inkpot for each member. The prisoner's sword is laid in the centre of the table whilst around the actual space occupied by the members a rail has been improvised by the ship's carpenter and tastefully decorated, as also are the sky-lights above, with draped flags by the signalmen of the ship. The president, members, and the admiral's secretary, all take their seats, the president at one end of the table, the secretary at the other. "Open the court," orders the president. The officer of the court throws open the door and any members of the public or of the crews can enter the court. The master at arms, a warrant officer in charge of the ship's police, taps at the prisoner's cabin door and marches him solemnly with drawn sword into the presence of the court. Prisoner is accommodated with a chair on the left of the admiral's secretary. There is a pause—a complete silence broken by the sound of hammering far down in the engine room. "Send the officer of the court here!" says the president with great dignity. The officer approaches and salutes. "Tell them to stop that noise on board. I won't have a sound on board the ship whilst the court is sitting!" "Very good, Sir!" replies the officer, hurrying out. The noise ceases and the court proceeds to read the charge, to be sworn in, and to take

evidence. The secretary swears all the witnesses and takes the evidence and cross-examination down verbatim. A book with cover bare on one side and ornamented by a white paper cross on the other is at his right hand. "Roman Catholic or Church of England?" he enquires of each witness. "Roman Catholic?" Very well; as he hands the book cross uppermost and continues: "The evidence you shall give before this court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; kiss the book, say 'so help me God,' and give me your full name, Christian and surname." Each witness drones on and his actual words are written down word for word. He is cross-examined by the prisoner, and by the court, whose mouthpieces is the president. Any question by the court is written down by the members and passed up to the head of the table. The prosecution is finished, the court adjourns at 12 noon for lunch and prisoner is told to have his defence written or otherwise, ready by 1 p.m. The prosecution in this case has called witnesses as to the facts of the gunboat having stranded at such a time, in such and such a place and in such and such a manner. The defence is not going to deny these facts but has the onus of proving that nothing was due to lack of precaution, want of skill or inefficiency. After much cross-examination of witnesses, the court is cleared to consider its finding. During this anxious time the prisoner seats himself in his cabin, the master at arms remaining outside. "Court's open. Come along, Sir!" he says at length, and the prisoner is marched back to receive the finding of the court. "The court," announces the president, "finds the charge against the prisoner 'Not Proven.' Hereupon he takes the late prisoner's sword from the table and hands it to him, the members disperse, the secretary collects all the documents and seals them in a large envelope; the guard of marines falls in to salute the departing post captain; and a brilliant pageant comes to an end in the boatswain's pipe. "Watch, unrig court martial room."

* * * "The Military Court" was described by "Waving Plume" in the *Weekly Press* of July 14th.

MANILA AS THE TRADE CENTRE OF THE ORIENT.

The following observations are taken from the *Cablenews*:—

There are serious obstacles to be overcome, and these obstacles, strangely enough, are to our thinking made by the Americans themselves.

It is not enough that Manila is, by location, its splendid bay, and ease of access from so many tropical countries, seemingly destined to be a great city of commerce. Nor is it enough that our people want it to be great and so add to our country's greatness.

As it is now, the trading nations are wary of this port. The customs regulations are said to be more troublesome and vexatious than in almost any port in the world. At present the landing of passengers and cargo is difficult, expensive and unsatisfactory. This, of course, will be remedied in a few years when the new wharves are built, but even then the very large boats will not be able to enter the thirty foot channel.

The American manufacturers, generally speaking, have made little or no effort to study trade conditions here. They do not try to find out if there is already an established market and what its lines are.

The people here have very decided tastes in the things they know about and will not buy imitations or things which are not according to their standards. Many things they have not yet learned to need, but even in these, care must be taken to adapt them specially to the tropics—furniture must be fastened with glue that will withstand moisture and wood that will not swell; cotton goods must have fast colours and be of artistic designs, machinery adapted for use at home with ten or twelve horses must be made much lighter so as to be drawn perhaps by carabao over swampy land.

Lord Timothy Dexter, of Salem, is said to have made a fortune in the old days by shipping warming pans to the West Indies, which the natives utilized for sugar ladles, but the modern

merchant need not count on such good luck, for he has all the world in the market against him, and the native of any faraway clime knows what the rest of the world has.

The American packs his goods as if they were to be delivered a block away by messenger. Result, they arrive broken and damaged, causing much vexation and loss of money to the buyer, and often delaying important public contracts for several months till a duplicate order can arrive.

If the United States expects to be the commercial master of the Pacific and the Far East it must do something besides "hustle." Plain common sense and intelligence are needed. Our country is entering markets where it is not wanted, and competing against other selling nations which have many points of superiority and advantage.

Given common sense and intelligence, a steady, persistent, thorough effort for a few years, and Americans will make Manila the trade centre of the Orient, but it will not be with the present methods.

CHINA TEA.

The following comments by the *N.-C. Daily News* are couched vigorously, but seem to have been fully called for. The Ealing ignoramus seems to have thought "geisha" to be Chinese for "tea-house." The *Evening Standard* is the new paper for which the *Times* stands sponsor.

Our Shanghai contemporary says:—One reads idiotic letters in the home papers from time to time, on topics of which the Editor is as ignorant as his correspondent, but we have seldom seen anything quite so stupid as a letter written to the *Evening Standard* on the 16th of March last by a Mr. Charles L. Wilkin, who dates from Ealing; it obviously should have been Hanwell. He deprecates the use of China tea, which he calls "a very poor substitute for Indian teas at the best of times," and after impugning the honesty of the Chinese merchant, he says:—In China tea drinking is very largely indulged in, and it can be bought at the numerous 'geishas' in a small earthenware cup for the value of a half-penny. The cup is usually thrown away as soon as the contents are consumed. The infused leaf is re-dried and mixed with a small proportion of new tea, and it is this unwholesome mixture which finds its way into London under the name of 'Pure China Tea.'

Such malicious nonsense as this seems hardly worth notice, but we note that a contradiction of Mr. Wilkin's statements was sent to the *Evening Standard* by twelve of the leading tea-dealers in London, and a letter also appeared from Mr. Chas. Schlee, who wrote:

"Intelligent people who know China and appreciate its tea will read Mr. Wilkin's calumnies with contempt. Chinese merchants have the very highest reputation for the very reverse of dishonesty by those who know them. Geishas!!! are a Japanese institution and not Chinese. Who in their senses ever heard of the economical Chinese throwing away their tea cups after consuming the contents? They might possibly at the head of your correspondent were he to make his insulting remarks in their company."

DIVIDENDS.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., is paying an interim dividend of \$2½ per share, to 30th June. *Vide* advertisement appearing in another column.

The Directors of the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., on July 12th declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent (11s. 5 per share) for the half-year ended the 30th ult.

The Directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., announce a dividend of six per cent for the half-year ended the 30th of June.

The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent for the half-year ended the 30th of June.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on the 20th July, Un Kam Wa, interpreter in a solicitor's office, was charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in that he did sign a false declaration in connection with an action in the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon) prosecuted, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Looker, in opening the case said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based, "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not, and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre.

As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a careless habit he had got into he (Mr. Looker) was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact, on account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

The evidence led was to the effect that complainant was not a partner in the theatre. His elder brother was the managing partner, but he carried on business in Canton, and frequently came to Hongkong and stayed with his brother.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS AT KIAOCHAU.

With regard to the rumours about the fortification of Kiaochau, a Berlin telegram of the 13th ultimo definitely says that an Imperial order to fortify Kiaochau Bay has been issued. The work will be done under the supervision of the Governor of the protectorate, Rear-Admiral Trupel, and five engineer fortification officers detailed for this purpose. The extent of the fortifications and the amount to be spent on them are facts not to be disclosed, but it is probable, says the telegram, that the work now contemplated is only the beginning of an active plan.

Commenting upon the above, a Washington telegram says the news has aroused considerable interest in Washington, and in diplomatic circles has led to speculation about Germany's intentions. In a conversation on this subject, Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German Ambassador, is reported to have said:—

Plans for the defence of Kiaochau harbour, which is Germany's naval base in the Far East, were drawn up some time ago, in accordance with Germany's agreement with China, which provided for the fortifying of the harbour. Lack of funds, however, has made impossible the execution of the project until now, owing to the great amount of money necessary to cover the cost of erecting docks, piers, and other landing facilities for trading vessels and junks. Having provided excellent facilities for ships of commerce, attention apparently has now been turned to the fortifications.

The correspondent continues:—

At the U.S. Navy Department the news of Germany's intentions in regard to Kiaochau recalled to the officers the unfortified condition of the Philippines, a situation to which Admiral Dewey has frequently called attention, and the hope was expressed that the action of the German Government would result in action by Congress to meet the needs of the American naval base at Olongapo, plans for the defence of which were prepared long ago by the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is President.

Some days ago, we reproduced arguments and evidence in the salvage claim made at Shanghai by the s.s. *Ardeva*. Mr. Justice de Sausmarez gave judgment on July 10th, awarding £750, out of which £50 had to go to the master and £100 to the crew, according to their ratings.

ADJUSTMENTS ON THE CHINA STATION 12 IN. MARK VIII. GUNS AND THE QUESTION OF DEFECTS.

WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS" BY
"WAVING PLUME."

The 12-inch wire guns used in the British Navy seem to have been under a certain amount of suspicion ever since their first introduction. We are the only nation that uses the wire gun, a weapon some experts swear by and others "swear at" and which, speaking generally, consists of a steel inner tube and rifling strengthened to withstand the force of explosion by being tightly wound round and round with steel wire. This wire is further strengthened by an outer case or steel jacket, generally in three parts, screwed together and shrunk on to the gun by being placed on hot and allowed to cool rapidly. Perhaps this idea was borrowed from guns found from time to time made of wood bound tightly by several layers of leather. Now, in this class of gun it stands to reason that the wear and tear on the innermost tube, strengthened though it is, is pretty considerable, so that what is termed the life of these guns is not a very long one even if the guns are at their best. The fact is, taking the view that the gun is not a very strong weapon, it appears that these inner tubes are not really strong enough. There have been reports of these tubes cracking, and suspicion of weakness more than once before now, but, as in the instance of the guns landed from the China Fleet some time back, the public has always been hoodwinked by the politician who rises amongst the truthful members of the House of Commons and calmly informs the nation not to worry, there's nothing wrong, no such thing as a defective gun in the navy—only a little "adjustment" required here and there. Fortunately the time when such utterances were taken seriously has gone by, and it takes but the slightest breath of suspicion as to the ineffectiveness or defectiveness of a weapon to get it replaced at once. For this the nation and the navy have to thank Sir John Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford. It may be recollected that for years the nation in its anxiety was quieted by mere official utterances as to our fleet still possessing muzzle loading guns and that we so far forgot our national safeguard, the fleet, as to allow it to be the last to adopt the breech-loader! Times have changed now that the official talker is out of date, so that defective guns are taken out of the ships and sent home, new ones being supplied to replace them. Of course, if it is a mere matter of adjustment of any part—e.g., the sighting apparatus or parts of the carriage of the gun—that adjustment could be done locally. The only possible defects (and these are sufficiently serious in all conscience) the mere gun itself could have would be some weakness such as drooping at the muzzle, for instance, or cracking of the tubes of the gun itself, or the perishing of the rifling and inner tube, or being practically worn out or some symptom of being too weak to withstand the force of explosion and, in the case of these 12-inch guns, the passage of some five hundred pounds of metal twisting itself through the grooves and bore of the gun. Now that the China Squadron is no longer with us no local alarm can be excited, one way or the other, as to whether the guns of the battleships were effective or defective, but we may feel absolutely confident that mere "adjustment," whatever such a term may have been intended to convey, was not the cause of two 12-inch guns being shipped by P. & O. from Hongkong to England, over 11,000 miles! and guns to replace them being sent here. Mr. Pratyan, in the House of Commons, explained that, excepting the *Majestic's* guns, all that our 12-inch weapons required was a little adjustment—quite a minor matter! There is an old saying that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander and, since the 12-inch wire guns are practically all the same, we may confidently assume that if 12-inch guns proved defective in the *Majestic* they have probably proved equally so in any other battleship in which they are mounted. In any case our fleet must have the best and latest of everything for offence and defence and it is gratifying to note that, whilst the Houses

of Parliament amuse themselves in talking humbug, the Admiralty are taking the necessary action in replacing anything, if only suspected, being second rate, with first rate material.

FIRE IN KOBE HARBOUR.

The British steamer *Volga*, chartered by the O. & O. Steamship Company, brought to Kobe a cargo of American cotton and iron. The work of discharging was commenced on July 4th and was continued on the following day. On Thursday morning everything on board was as usual, but at 10 o'clock a dense volume of smoke burst from the after hold and it was apparent that a somewhat serious fire which had no doubt been smouldering for some time, had broken out. The Master, Captain J. Pattie, was ashore at the time, but on being informed of the outbreak returned to the vessel with all speed. In the meantime the officers and crew did everything possible to quell the flames, and the fire signal was hoisted.

In a very short space of time boats were put off from the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, with a number of men and fire extinguishing appliances, hand pumps and diving apparatus. The ship's doctor accompanied the volunteers, and this was fortunate, as he was able to render invaluable assistance. When the flames had been got under, the Chief Boatswain of the *Kaiserin Elizabeth* descended into the hold, but was soon overcome by the fumes and was in such a serious condition that he had to be conveyed to the cruiser, but we are glad to learn, subsequently recovered. Several of the others were temporarily overcome, even the diver being somewhat affected. Captain Pattie and some of his officers were also partially asphyxiated when the smoke was at its worst, Mr. Jones, the First Mate, being very seriously affected. Indeed, had it not been for the prompt assistance of the *Kaiserin Elizabeth's* doctor, who worked at artificial respiration for some while before Mr. Jones regained consciousness, it is doubtful whether he would have recovered. Although he was in a weak state yesterday and unable to take any part in the further work of extinguishing the fire, he was progressing favourably, and will probably soon be himself again.

All the men from the Austrian cruiser worked unceasingly during the whole of Thursday, not leaving the vessel until late in the evening. The Water Police also rendered valuable assistance in combating the fire, as did the Kawasaki Dockyard Company's men. Indeed, Captain Pattie speaks most highly of the kindness and promptitude shown by all who came to his assistance, and it is evident that his own men worked admirably.

How the fire originated it is impossible to say, but it may be surmised that it was due to spontaneous combustion. There were some 3,000 bales of cotton, together with a quantity of iron work, in the holds, all of which was consigned to Kobe, and the greater part of the former is damaged by fire and water. Fortunately the vessel itself, which is only some eighteen months old, sustained very little damage, but yesterday morning the cotton was still smouldering, the hatches remaining sealed. It was decided to avoid further danger by filling up the lower hold with water. At no time during the fire was the other shipping in the harbour threatened, the *Volga* lying far out. —*Japan Chronicle*.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

Closely following the two cases of attempted suicide recorded in the last issue of the *Daily Press*, two more attempts, one ending fatally, have to be reported.

Early on the 17th July a small-footed woman residing at Elgin Road, Kowloon, made a determined attempt to take her life. With some sharp instrument she made five wounds in her neck, one a particularly deep one. She then made her way to the sea, and threw herself into the harbour, from which she was rescued by the Water Police, and taken to hospital. In the second instance a comrade's amah decided to end her days by poisoning herself. She was successful, and was removed from her master's house to the Mortuary.

TWO ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

Two cases of attempted suicide came up for hearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on July 17th. In the first, the secondary wife of a Chinaman living at Kennedy Street, Yaumatei, quarrelled with the first, and left for Hongkong. She, however, soon grew tired of the city, and decided to return to her home. On the way back on the launch she jumped overboard but when a rope was thrown to her she clutched it, and was hauled on board again. On appearing before His Worship, she was discharged. Her sister promised to take care of her.

Another case occurred at Second Street, West Point, on July 14th. For some misdemeanour, a Chinese woman had thrashed her little daughter, and was chastised by her husband for so doing. When the husband left home, he told his wife that if she beat her daughter again, he would beat her. The woman did, but was evidently afraid to meet her husband. The little girl went and brought the neighbours from the next floor, just in time to catch the woman with a rope round her neck. She was first taken to hospital, and afterwards removed to the Police Station, and on appearing before His Worship on July 17 was cautioned and dismissed.

THE ILLICIT OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The Opium Farmer is experiencing great difficulty in endeavouring to prevent this unlawful traffic, which, notwithstanding the activity of the Excise Officers, is apparently increasing. Passengers on the Canton steamers smuggle large quantities down from that city, and if the traffic continues the Opium Farmer will have no other alternative than to cause a stricter search of passengers to be made, which he is legally entitled to do. The long-robed gentry object to undergoing a search by the excise officers, and frequently complain to the authorities when subjected to it, but nevertheless, it is believed that a great quantity of opium is landed by the well-to-do Chinese. Europeans also are not now beyond the pale of suspicion, since the conviction of the American who was in league with the Chinese compradore, and if an excise officer has suspicions, Europeans in future must undergo the ordeal of the search.

Some ingenious methods to get the luxury into the Colony were revealed before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court on July 14th.

A native with a bamboo, on the end of which was a parcel, thrown over his shoulder, alighted from a Canton steamer on the 13th July and was walking along the wharf when an excise officer stopped him and searched his bundle. Nothing was found in this, but a closer scrutiny of the bamboo revealed the fact that six taels of prepared opium was secreted inside. The native informed His Worship that he did not know the laws of the Colony with regard to opium, but as a reminder that he was breaking such laws, he was ordered to pay a fine of \$300, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

In another case in which a steamer passenger was charged, he was found to have eight taels secreted in a bag, and wrapped up in old paper and clothing. He informed His Worship that he was a letter carrier, but the story wouldn't wash, and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$250 or go to gaol for three months.

A third steamer passenger who was arrested, was found in possession of fourteen taels, and five mace of opium dross. In default of payment of a fine of \$400, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SALE OF PONIES.

On the 17th July, on the block of ground before the City Hall, Messrs Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, sold by public auction, a number of Chinese ponies. The only pony withdrawn from the sale was Highland Laddie, the highest price bid being \$100. Tu can King was bought by Mr. S. A. Seth for \$75, Saxon King by Mr. Carlowitz for \$75; Jungle King by Mr. Smith for \$175; a polo pony from Shanghai by Mr. Knotswall for \$75; and Two Step (a griffin) by Mr. Gegg for \$10.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE CHINESE.

In a long article on "Sports of the Orient," Mr. Alleyne Ireland makes the following observations:—It might have been supposed that the Chinaman, who lives in a country which is outside the tropics, would have taken more kindly than his Malay neighbour to games and sports involving outdoor exercise; but this is not the case, and the principal amusements of the Chinese are theatres and gambling.

It is true that many persons fly kites, or match trained birds in a contest of catching seeds thrown high in the air, and that young boys find amusement in pitching coins, fighting crickets and quails, or sitting in a circle for an hour or two trying to guess the number of seeds in an orange; but the theatre and the gambling-house are the popular resorts of the Chinaman when he is in search of enjoyment.

There is much that is curious about a Chinese theatrical performance. The theatre itself is seldom more than a rude stage erected on some vacant piece of ground, with very rudimentary accommodation for the audience. The female parts are always taken by boys, who paint their faces, and imitate the dress, voice and manners of the gentler sex with great ingenuity. Perhaps the most unusual feature of a Chinese theatrical show, from the standpoint of our western idea of the drama, is the constant din of the orchestra, which makes impossible for the greater part of the audience to hear a word of what is being said on the stage.

But the theatre makes no such appeal to the Chinaman as that of the various gambling schemes which add the charms of uncertainty to the life of the happy Celestial. Men and women, boys and girls, throughout the length and breadth of China, are inveterate gamblers. Chinese gambling takes many forms. The best known is that of *fantan*, which consists of counting out a bowl of cash four at a time the bets being made on how many are left over after the last complete four have been counted. Then there are the various lotteries, of which the most popular is *pak kop pin*, in which the player selects ten Chinese characters out of eighty, printed on a slip of paper, in the hope that some of them may be the same as twenty drawn by the holder of the bank. If the player gets five of the characters the same as those drawn by the bank he wins his money back, if he gets six he is paid three times his stake, if seven he receives eight times his stake, and so on.

The various games of chess, dominoes and cards have their special devotees, and all these games are played for stakes varying from something like a fiftieth of a cent up to hundreds of dollars. As far as I am aware, the only form of gambling among the Chinese to which European and American civilization has given any impetus is horse racing. In Borneo, in the Malay Peninsula, in Hongkong, in Shanghai, betting on the horse races is a favourite amusement of the upper class Chinamen; and not a few of the wealthier among them own their racing stables and carry off from time to time the Governor's cup or win the Jockey Club stakes.

PROPOSED CHINESE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

We (*Peking Times*) mentioned some time ago that the Board of Revenue had it under consideration to create a Government monopoly of opium in the same way as the Japanese have done in Formosa, the ostensible object being to check the excessive use and abuse of the drug by the people. Viceroy Yuan is very keen on the monopoly, believing that it will be of real service in controlling the consumption of the poison, and he has now commissioned an assistant district magistrate to go to Formosa and thoroughly investigate the Japanese methods of dealing with the drug. Strangely enough the official so commissioned is himself an opium smoker and is taking with him a quantity of the drug for his own consumption. He is of the opinion that little will be done in the case of present day smokers, but that the evil may possibly be largely checked in the next generation. The trip will cost a little over £1,000, and cover a period of two months.

VICEROY AND MAGISTRATES.

The magistrate in China, as most of our readers know, holds a unique and by no means enviable position. While ostensibly designed to administer justice he is in reality a kind of moral sponsor for any district he is in, and any and every event from the overflowing of a river to the murder of a missionary he is responsible for as well as the punisher of. Of course the position is an anomaly, but China is the land of anomalies, and this one is accepted with that philosophical resignation borne of an utterly hopeless position. Viceroy Yuan who has more than once proved himself more enthusiastic than discerning, especially in civil matters, is now desirous of improving the status of the provincial magistrate and possibly of international relations in the interior, and he has therefore decided that in future any and all magistrates who desire to hold office shall perforce spend at least three months in Japan studying judicial and police methods in that country and thus laying claim to the plea that they have "studied abroad." The Viceroy maintains that the magistrates on whom so much depend are sadly ignorant of ordinary police and general educational responsibilities, and it is therefore useless to expect from them any radical reforms; and what is worse, the people know of this ignorance and it weakens the official hold over those who have probably themselves more knowledge. The Empress Dowager has emphasized the necessity for all officials not only to be educated but also to travel, and he is therefore making this new rule in the hope that a better state of affairs will result. In the abstract the Viceroy is no doubt on the right track, but in allowing only three months for this wonderful course of foreign observation,—we can hardly call it study,—he is attributing to mere climatic influences a spurious value, for as the magistrates are to familiarise themselves with industrial as well as police and magisterial duties the time is of course unreasonable. Moreover the luckless officials are to pay all their own expenses and to be submitted to a running examination during their stay by the Superintendent of Students there as to their observations. The object in view is in a few years' time to be able to state that there is no magistrate in office who has not been abroad, and any official not willing to submit himself to this expense and ordeal will not in future be allowed to hold office. The Viceroy's intentions are praiseworthy but the trail of the serpent superficiality is over them all, and in the present instance it is absurd to pretend that this regulation is going to achieve any good whatever. However, it is a beginning, and we do not wish to discourage the day of small things in China, and we can only hope that the inutility of such preparation will present itself to Chinese commonsense and that some more serious attempt to qualify themselves will be made by the young office-seekers of the day.—*Peking Times*.

HOW CHINA CIVILISES.

A proclamation has been issued jointly by the Police Office and Tientsin Prefect and Magistrate, which runs as follows:—

Tientsin is a well known port for international trade, with a good *maloo* (horse road) as the principal thoroughfare. At present, the buildings facing the roads are irregular, the huts and matsheds are in a poor condition and look very shabby. We have received personal orders from the Viceroy to have the huts and matsheds by the sides of the roads put in order. The Kung Hsün Chün Chü, house tax office, has been requested to find out the number of such buildings facing the roads in the city, by the Bund at the places which lead to the concessions, at the new railway station and other places. In all there are 600. The Kung Hsün Chün Chü is to appoint officers to exhort the traders and people who are well off to repair at once the buildings in question, and paint and decorate within one month. For those who are "hard up" the repairs will be done by the house-tax office, and the cost be paid by the occupants in instalments. By this arrangement, the market will present a decorative appearance, which is a step towards civilisation.—*P. & T. Times*.

MAIDEN SESSIONS.

When the Criminal Sessions were called on July 18 there were no cases for trial. After the Chief Justice (Sir F. T. Piggott) had taken his seat the Attorney-General (Sir H. S. Berkeley) said:—May it please your Lordship, I have great pleasure in announcing to your Lordship that there are no cases for trial at this Assizes. And I have to offer my congratulations to your Lordship and to the community on the fact that the peace of the Colony should be such as to call for no occasion for troubling the inhabitants thereof.

The Registrar (Mr. Seth)—Your Lordship, it is usual in accordance with ancient custom on an occasion of this kind for the presiding Judge to receive a pair of white gloves in token of the maiden purity of the sessions. I have the pleasant duty of asking your Lordship's acceptance of a pair of white gloves which I have the honour to present on this occasion.

His Lordship—I have to thank you, Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in accordance with the ancient custom of the Court. I have also, Mr. Attorney General, to acknowledge the remarks which you have made on this occasion. Gentlemen of the panel—in consequence of the absence of crime at this time, it is my pleasant duty to congratulate you on escaping from the duty of sitting as jurors, and especially on escaping the spending of a hot day in Court. It is a pleasing sign of the condition of the Colony, which has been symbolised by the presentation to the judge of a pair of white gloves. And it has also another aspect—the aspect as it affects the Colony. One swallow does not make a spring, nor one white calendar a millennium; but this is the second occasion within a short space of time on which this Court has met only to find that there were no cases for trial; and I think one is justified in considering this point, that it should be possible the public peace of the Colony should remain undisturbed from the commission of those graver crimes which are tried at the Assizes. This fact is especially noticeable, and especially worthy of congratulation, because the Legislature, in appreciating the frequency of the occurrence of crime in the Colony, have judged it expedient to hold the Assizes once a month. In two separate months during this year the calendar has been completely blank. I have again to congratulate you on this occasion and it is now my pleasant duty to discharge you from attendance at this Court.

THE SHANGHAI ROAD TO THE HILLS.

We (*N.C. Daily News*) understand that the recent visit of Senior Consul Knappe to Viceroy Chou Fu at Nanking, regarding the extension of a road to the hills through the district of Tsingpuhsien, when it is also reported, that the former laid a complaint concerning the alleged obstructiveness of Yuan Taotai of this port, has not been as successful as might be desired by the foreign community here. In fact, it is stated in mandarin circles that Viceroy Chou Fu has issued instructions to the officials of the districts through which the proposed extension is to run that they are expected to give strict injunctions to the inhabitants under them that no one shall be allowed secretly to sell, for the sake of filthy lucre, land to interested parties "in order to avoid causes leading to undesired complications." This is understood by many to be the answer of Viceroy Chou Fu to the Senior Consul's visit to Nanking. Probably Viceroy Chou Fu feels his position in Nanking to be so insecure by reason of the money charges made against him by his enemies, that his Excellency does not wish to do anything which may lead to fresh charges against his good name. His Excellency, however, has at least one strong backer behind him, namely, the powerful senior Viceroy of the Empire, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, and we think that it will take much more than has so far been attempted by his enemies in Peking and the Liangkang successfully to oust him from the Viceregal yamen at Nanking. Furthermore, Prince Ching is far from unfriendly to Chou Fu.

THE ANTI-TORTURE ORGANIZATION.

The movement started in Hongkong for the abolition of Torture in China is progressing steadily. We hear that two Ministers have taken up the matter and have distributed pamphlets to the principal Chinese authorities in Peking. The local committee is also active. They have sent copies of pamphlets to all the principal authorities in the 19 provinces of China Proper, and in the outlying territories. They have also sent a letter to Wu Ting Fang who has done such meritorious work for legal reform in China.

The letter to Wu Ting-fang read as follows.—
Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

Excellence.—Allow us to express our sincere congratulations for the good work you are doing to modify the Criminal Jurisprudence and Procedure of China. Your success in the abolition of "ling-ch'i" and your proposal for the abolition of Judicial Torture, still under discussion, (as we are informed), represent important landmarks in the present evolution of China. As we have been some time working in the same field, we have much pleasure in offering you all our assistance. We beg to forward you some copies of a pamphlet, containing a translation we considered most opportune at the present moment. It is the translation of the celebrated Chapter XII. of Marquis Beccaria's work on "Crimes and Punishment," a work which, as Your Excellency well knows, was translated in most of the languages of Europe and transformed the Criminal laws of Europe in the XVIII. century.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of international intercourse is the exchange of ideas and historical experiences. The truths discovered by chance or skill in one nation thus become the common property of all mankind, whose progress is therefore rendered more rapid and extensive. We, therefore, hope that the thoughts which produced so much good in Europe nearly 150 years ago may assist China in her present state of evolution.

We started our work some months ago, and had the fortune to begin under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi, who graciously consented to preside at our first meeting, and since then we have published the chapter before mentioned in many papers and sent copies of the pamphlet to the principal Metropolitan and Provincial authorities in China, and we shall be most pleased to forward copies either to you or to the addressee you may point out to us.

Movement for the Abolition of Torture in China. Founders' Committee: Z. Volpicelli, Consul General for Italy; J. L. Hoara, Bishop of Victoria; Sir Henry Berkeley, lately Chief Justice; P. de Maria, Pro-Vicar Apostolic.
To His Excellency, WU TING FANG.

CHINESE CONJUGAL INFELICITY.

As the nearest approach to the heart of man is supposed to be through his stomach, so is the neglect to satisfy that digestive organ on the part of his wife the means of raising his anger. Proof of this was given in a case which came on for hearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on July 18, wherein two foks were charged with assaulting a woman, the wife of one of them. Evidently she was not an experienced cook, and they had previously complained about her dishes, until, it may be supposed, the food became unbearable to the men. On Monday, as they were sitting at table, she brought in the soup, the appearance of which so angered them that one after the other they jumped up and poured the hot mixture over her head. Their defence was that, as she was passing, the soup spilled over her, but as the men were sitting down and she was standing up. His Worship refused to believe this, and ordered each of the foks to pay a fine of \$10.

The woman then informed His Worship that she was afraid to go back to the house as they would possibly beat her. His Worship advised her to return, and warned the defendants that if they attempted to chastise her they would be sentenced to a term of imprisonment without the option of a fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Alex. Cumming, managing director of McAister & Co., Ltd., ship-chandlers and agents, died suddenly 19th July, during an apoplectic seizure.

Mr. Leong Fee, the well known Tambun mine-owner, has offered to build and equip a Pasteur Institute for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Federated Malay States and neighbouring communities.

The Rev. A. G. Jones, of the English Baptist Mission, has been spending the summer at Taishan, and has there died under extraordinary circumstances. He was killed by a "cloud-burst," which at the same time caused the collapse of a temple near by.

The *Government Gazette* says:—A rock has been discovered, with six feet of water on it at L. W. S. to the N. E. of east point of Sonecutters' Island, situated N. 30 deg E. 1,350 feet from the Trocas Rock buoy. This rock will be marked, from the 1st August, 1905, by a White Nun Buoy, with "Hankow" in Black letters thereon. From the same date the Trocas Rock buoy will be a White Nun Buoy, with "Trocas" in Black letters thereon.

It is reported at Shanghai that the occupation of the new Municipal Markets is now practically complete. Except for the out-lying part of Yangtsepoo the only district not properly served by Municipal markets lies immediately east of the Hongkew creek: the provision of a small market in the Li Hongkew district would be advisable. The fresh food supply of both foreign and native population is now placed under much improved hygienic conditions.

Journalism in Manila must be more strenuous than elsewhere. The editor of the *Philippines Gossip* is in hospital as a result of a meeting with the new proprietor of the *Sunday Sun*. Mr. McGovern had said in his paper that Mr. Wall was not really the owner of the *Sun*; that it belonged to a Jew money-lender. Mr. Wall says: "I hit him and knocked him down. When he got up, I knocked him down again. I asked him if he had got enough. He had, so I let him go after that."

Things Japanese are greatly in vogue in Korea to-day. The watches, glasses, trunks, hats, umbrellas and other things shipped to Korea by Japanese merchants are eagerly purchased. In particular, a hunting-cap is the prevailing fashion among the Koreans who are following the new order of things. The members of the Yichin Association, who number tens of thousands, have made the cap their emblem of identification. The upper classes of society are wearing felt and tall hats.

The *Bangkok Times* understands that Mr. B. F. W. Hamacher has sold his tin mine concession at Bangtaphan to Mr. Dibley, an American citizen, for \$6,000 (gold). Mr. Hamacher has had this concession for something over twelve years, and the lease has nearly thirteen more years to run. The site of the concession is about fifteen miles from the coast, and water has to be brought some distance to the works. Mr. C. C. Jones is acting as manager for Mr. Dibley who has left Bangkok for the United States.

Another prosecution for creating a nuisance by the discharge of black smoke occurred at the Police Court on July 21, when Inspector Lambie of the Sanitary Board charged the Ming On Company, agent of the s.s. *Wingchai*, with allowing that vessel to discharge black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance while lying at her wharf, and while leaving the harbour on the morning of the 15th instant.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$15, and made an order prohibiting a recurrence of the nuisance.

Several complaints have been made to the Police of late of noises created on flower sampans plying in the harbour at midnight, or the early hours of morning, and, as a result, the mistress of one of these boats was yesterday charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court, at the instance of Inspector Langley. The constable who arrested the woman stated that there were three women on the boat, and they were singing Cantonese love songs. Sunday night was still and calm, and their shouting awoke many sleepers on board ships. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 12th July.—Business reported since the 5th inst., is as under:—

	1905.	1904.
Settlements	24,282	34,866
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
1-Chests		

Ningchows	10,666	at Tls. 30.00 per picul.
Khemuns	115	at Tls. 27.00 " "
Oopacks	1,140	at Tls. 14.50 " "
Oonams	4,724	at Tls. 15.50 " "
Oonfaas	4,554	at Tls. 21.50 " "
Seang-tams	1,533	at Tls. 13.00 " "
Ichangs	1,550	at Tls. 45.00 " "

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 13th July, 1904:—

	1905.	1904.
HANKOW TEA.		
Settlements...	360,909	517,630
Stock ...	62,855	18,484

Arrivals	423,764	536,114
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	1905.	1904.
KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements...	167,563	192,100
S'tments. to S'hai. (Nat. a/c)	—	2,234
Stock ...	16,105	16,904

Arrivals	183,668	211,238
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SILK.

CANTON, 24th July, 1905.—Third Crop—Will be less than that of last year, but we have not all particulars to hand as yet. Long-reels.—The signs of revival reported in our last have since developed into an active enquiry from Europe at increasing prices; but the dealers have only met the buyers to a certain extent, and they are now reluctant to sell ahead. From sales made we quote: Fres. Wing Cheong Sing 11/13 at \$900; Kum Lun Tai 13/15 at \$860-\$875; Mei Lun King 10/12 at \$875; Yu King Lun 13/15 at \$830; Best 2me. ordre 18/22 at prices varying between \$745-\$760; and 4730-\$745 respectively; Bon 3me. ordre 11/13-13/15-14/18 at \$740; Best 3me. ordre 11/13-13/15-14/18 at prices varying between \$745-\$760; Soey Wo Cheong 14/18 at \$740. Sh rt-reels.—There is still a very good enquiry from the American market, but the stock in 14/16 S. R. is too scarce to answer the demand. \$850 have been paid for Han King Lon 14/16. Waste Silk.—The demand has been reviving, and a good number of contracts have been booked at or about our quotations; at the close holders are firmer and not disposed to sell as freely as before. Stock of Silk in Canton: 400 bales.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Silk Circular dated Shanghai, July 7th, 1905, states:—The Home Markets are firm, Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 11.9 and in Lyons at Frs. 32.50. Raw Silk.—Tsatsies have been in fair demand and closing quotations show an advance of Tls. 10 per picul. The market closes very firm. Yellow Silk.—Contracts for New Season's Silk have been made in Mienyangs and Mienchews at rates quoted below. Hand Filatures.—A fair amount of business has been done this week for America, and the Continent. Crack Chops were taken early in the week on the basis of Tls. 720 for Extra: 100 bales changing hands at this figure. Since then a similar quantity has been booked at an advance of \$10. Market closes strong. Steam Filatures.—A strong market with a fair amount of business to report. The past two seasons have been so disastrous to filature owners that a number have been compelled to shut down their filatures, consequently there will be a marked decrease in the production this season which is estimated to be only 7,000/8,000 bales. Waste Silk.—We do not hear of any business being done yet in New Season Curlies or Frisonets, but some forward purchases of Filature Long Waste Shaoahing Fil Flosses have been made at Tls. 107 and Tls. 40 respectively. Some further business in Tusah waste has been done on the basis of 6.3-8d for 60. 40, and dealers are now very strong in their Tals prices.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—The prices are slightly declining, market being a little weaker.

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$9.00 to \$9.05 pcls.
Do. " 2, White	7.65 to 7.77 "
Do. " 1, Brown	6.30 to 6.35 "
Do. " 2, Brown	6.10 to 6.15 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.90 to 8.95 "
Do. " 2, White	7.55 to 7.60 "
Do. " 1, Brown	6.05 to 6.10 "
Do. " 2, Brown	5.75 to 5.80 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.40 to 12.45 "
Shekloong	11.85 to 11.90 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 21st July.—There is no alteration in the quotation of the market.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.60 to \$2.65
" Round, good quality	3.85 to 3.90
" Long	4.00 to 4.05
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	3.00 to 3.05
" Garden, " No. 1	3.10 to 3.15
" White,	4.10 to 4.15
" Fine Cargo	4.20 to 4.25

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.

Quotations are:—Allow'ce net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$1180 to — per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1260 to — do.
Malwa Older	\$1320 to — do.
Malwa V. Old	\$1380 to — do.
Persian fine quality	\$1020 to — do.
Persian extra fine	\$1070 to — do.
Patna New	\$1090 to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$ — to — do.
Benares New	\$1050 to — do.
Benares Old	\$ — to — do.

COTTON.

HONGKONG 24th July:—Good business at an advance of \$1 to \$1 per picul. Stock about 6,000 bales.

Bombay	\$21.00 to 23.00 per pel.
Bengal (New), Rangoon	22.00 to 26.00 "
and Dacca	"
Shanghai and Japanese	26.00 to 28.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	26.00 to 28.00 "
Reported sales	1,100 bales.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s, Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 13th July 1905, states:—As the continued advance of the home cotton markets prevents any forward business being done, except perhaps in a few specialties, importers are having rather a slow time of it. No very lucid explanation of the sudden and unexpected upward movement has come to hand as yet, beyond the unfavorable conditions prevailing for the growing crop. It seems possible, that with the enormous orders manufacturers have booked, every available machine will be put into commission and thus materially increase the consumption; and it is generally admitted that a large proportion of what was looked upon as the surplussage of the present crop will not be suitable for spinning purposes. It is no use speculating on the cause, however, the fact remains the same that Mid-American has advanced to 6½d. in Liverpool and the equivalent of 6½d. in New York for January delivery. It is not surprising under the circumstances that some apprehension should be felt concerning the probable available future supply, particularly when so late on in the season serious doubts should arise as to whether the coming crop will be sufficiently large to justify the confidence of those who have undertaken to supply goods to be manufactured from cotton almost before the staple was sown. There is undoubtedly a very strong element of danger in conducting business in this way, and it clearly shows that, to place the trade on a proper basis again, it is necessary to have large crops assured and this should give a great stimulus to the efforts of the British Cotton-Growing Association. The Manchester and New York markets are almost unapproachable and a lot of money is being wasted over telegrams in trying to trade with them, quotations, particularly from the latter, being very unreliable, almost every attempt to do being met with a higher quotation. Piece Goods.—The demand for Newchwang keeps fairly brisk, though it is necessary to pause awhile after each shipment is despatched. Tientsin continues satisfactory, and at last Hangkow is showing some signs of improvement. Clearances are not complained of, money being fairly plentiful here now. The market is undoubtedly very strong and the dealers are quite satisfied with themselves. The question of debased currency, which we recently had occasion to refer to, is rapidly growing more serious, and its effects are already being felt right at our very doors. A gentleman residing in Soochow, the chief city of this Province and about 80 miles North-West of this, although not connected with business has been making observations and thus reports on the Kiangsu coinage. There are four coins current in Soochow, namely: The copper cash (so called), the 5 cash piece, the 10 cash piece, and the 20 cash piece, the two latter being copper, and this is the report: 1.—"In all transactions and quotations the cash is the standard. The cash of this Province are of inferior quality, and the average cash current in Shanghai will, when melted down, sell for the value of from 1.5 to 2 Kiangsu cash. In

consequence the cash of Kang-shi, Kien-lung, et. have disappeared from the market in Soochow, and Soochow cash scarcely pass in Shanghai." 2.—"The 5 cash pieces were first uttered last year and were withdrawn a couple of months ago, and a limit of three days given for their redemption. Only about 200,000 were issued, but owing to their convenient form a large proportion of these had got into the country districts, whence redemption was impossible in the time given. These unredeemed 5 cash pieces are now worth only about 2 cash." 3.—"The 10-cash copper piece has a higher intrinsic value than the 20 cash pieces, and seems to have bullion value of about 6.4 Kiang-su cash. These, like the 20 cash piece, are floated by official fiat. The market price has however fallen greatly. A year ago it took 85 of these to buy a dollar, whereas it now requires about 95." 4.—"The 20 cash brass pieces have a bullion value of about 10 Kiang-su cash. The issue has not so far been large, but new machinery is being put up. It is rumoured that the new issue, soon to begin, will be of a quality similar to the 10 cash pieces. When this begins a heavy full in price of the brass pieces is anticipated, and none of the banks are allowing them to accumulate in quantity, but so far they pass current on official fiat." The manager of one of the leading Foreign banks here reports that these so called coins have no value in Shanghai, the native banks or cash shops refusing to touch them.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, dated Shanghai, 10th July, 1905, states:—Gallnuts.—There has been some enquiry for plum-shaped which, however, could not be satisfied as no offers are obtainable. Cowhides.—Nothing new to report. Tobacco.—No stock. We understand that the outlook for the new crop is rather promising. Feathers.—Nothing doing. Cotton.—Prices are too high to be of interest for export. Tallow.—A very small business has been done in this article, prices asked by the dealers being too high. Straw-braid.—There have been considerable shipments of mottled braids from the Northern ports, prices remain firm all round. There is still a good demand for Lohyeh and Split Straw.

HANKOW, July 13th, 1905.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected	Tls. 34.00
Do. Seconds	" 30.00
Buffalo hides, Best Selected	" 17.00
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color	(nom.)
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	" 7.50
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or	
Poochi	" 12.50
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	" 11.50
Green China Grass, Szechuen	(nom.)
Jute	" 4.70
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	" 9.20
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchew	
and/or Macheng	" 8.80
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	" 8.00
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	" 11.00
Animal Tallow	" 10.00
Gallnuts, Usual shape	" 17.00
Do. Plum do.	" 18.00
Tobacco, Tingchow	(nom.)
Do. Woungkong	" (")
Black Bristles	" 115.00
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	(nom.)
" " Wild Duck	" (")
Turmeric	" 3.30
Sesamum Seed	" 4.15
Sesamum Seed Oil	" 8.00
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	(nom.)
Wood Oil	" 7.80
Tea Oil	(nom.)

Per steamer *Glaucus*, sailed on 11th July. For Port Said:—60 cases preserves. For Constantinople:—54 rolls matting. For Odessa:—75 cases staranised. For Havre:—200 packages cassia. For London:—43 cases effects and sundries, 1,816 cases firecrackers, 17 cases chinaware, &c., 281 bales canes, 40 cases bristles, 9 cases shells, 100 cases ginger, 185 bases feathers. For London or Glasgow:—200 cases preserves. For London or Liverpool or Glasgow:—75 packages preserves. London or Antwerp or Hamburg:—70 cases bristles. For London or Hamburg or Rotterdam or Glasgow:—211 bales canes. For Leith:—6 cases effects. For London or Cont.:—134 bales feathers, 20 cases essential oil, 67 bales galangal, 228 bales canes, 38 rolls matting. For Amsterdam:—84 packages effects, &c., 125 cases ginger, 20 cases chinaware. For Rotterdam:—200 packages cassia. For Antwerp:—180 bales split bamboos, 100 bales feathers.

Per P. & O. steamer *Simla*, sailed on 15th July. For London:—1,300 bales hemp, 1 case cigars, 1 crate rattanware, 1 case blankets, 1 case safes, 2 cases lacquer ware, 60 rolls mats and matting, 10 packages tea, 205 bales raw silk, 75 bales waste silk, 3 cases silks, 2 packages sundries, 70 packages tea (from Foochow). For St. Chamond: 30 bales raw silk. For Zurich:—1 case silks. For Lyons:—200 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—190 bales raw silk, 51 bales waste silk, 5 bales hair. For Gibraltar:—1 case curios, 1 package silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Java*, sailed on 22nd July. For London:—1,686 bales hemp, 2 cases h/woodware, 57 bales waste silk, 173 boxes tea, 10 boxes wet ginger, 6 cases empty iron flasks, 4 cases private effects and curios, 1 case bulbs. For Antwerp or Hamburg:—15 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—100 rolls matting. For Liverpool:—2 cases curios.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 21st July, 1905.—With the exception of a further rise in Banks, Unions and Lands, the market has been featureless, and the stagnation in general business has been even more pronounced. Time business is practically at a standstill, and until something is done to restore confidence in both principals and brokers it is likely to remain so. In one sense it is possibly as well that time speculation has ceased *pro tem*. It will give several stocks, which have been unduly depressed by the "settlement bogey" for many months, a chance of rising to their natural level in the market, and go a long way towards steadying things all round. At the same time it must be remembered that a good wholesome forward is a good incentive to cash business, and prevents a market, otherwise dependent entirely on investment business, from stagnating.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. A small but persistent demand, with practically no supply, has further advanced rates to \$915, and we believe that with the exception of a small sale at \$900 no shares have changed hands at rates between last week's (\$890) and the present closing one i.e. \$915. The absorbing process of home investors appears to be getting even more pronounced than when we brought it to notice a few months ago, and everything points to the stock eventually reaching a rate which will be based on a return of 5 per cent. or even 4½ per cent. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have changed hands in fair lots at \$705, but towards the end of the week a sudden demand sent the rate up to \$720, after small sales at \$710. At time of writing shares could be placed at quotation. China Traders have ruled easier, sellers ruling the market during the week and buyers proving a little shy. At the meeting of shareholders, held on the 17th inst., it was resolved to get the offer of the Union Insurance Society renewed if possible, and to lay it before shareholders both here and elsewhere, to decide as to its acceptance or rejection. The market closes with sellers at \$74½ and no business to report. Cantons have been placed at \$325 and close with sellers. North Chinas and Yangtszes remain unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Hongkongs and Chinas have been on offer during the week at quotations without inducing buyers to come forward.

SHIPPING.—Dongkases have receded to \$35, and Star Ferries to \$28 and \$26, and with the exception of a few sales of Indes in the early part of the week at \$94 and \$93 and later at \$92½ we have no business to report.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$213 for August and at \$211 for cash; the market has ruled a little steeper and closes with cash buyers at \$210. Luzons have declined to \$29 without business.

MINING.—Charbonnages unchanged. Raubs have declined to \$6 with sellers on receipt of the news that the Government had ceased to assist in the cost of sinking the deep level shaft.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved to \$198 with but a small business, and Kowloon Wharves have advanced to \$97½ buyers; the latter company has declared an interim dividend of \$2½ per share. Farnhams advanced

in Shanghai during the week to Tls. 143 and close steady at Tls 142.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands, with a small unsatisfied demand at \$117, gradually rose to \$120 with sales, and close with further small buyers at that rate. West Points have been placed at \$52 to \$51, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Hongkong Hotels, after being on offer for some time at \$138, have come into a sudden demand, and after sales at that rate close with buyers. Humphreys' Estates, after small sales at \$12½, close with sellers.

COTTON MILLS.—Our rates, which with the exception of Hongkong Cottons are taken from Shanghai, in nearly every case show improvements.

MISCELLANEOUS.—We have no business to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$915, buyers
National B. of China	25	\$38, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$61, ex div.
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$11.75
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10
China Provident	\$10	\$84, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 50, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$16½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 43, buyers
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 53, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 160, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 142
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$97½, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$198
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$18, sellers, o.c.n.
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 192½
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$29, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$27, new issue, sel.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$26½, sellers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$170, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$16½, ex div., sel.
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$104, ex div., sel.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$212½
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$138, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$50	\$242½, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$152
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$15, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$74½, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$305, sellers
North China	25	Tls. 82
Union	\$100	\$720, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$172½
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$120, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$12½, sellers
Do. New	\$10	\$12½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$40, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 124, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$51, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$490
Raubs	18 10	\$8, sellers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$9½, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$210, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$29, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$35, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$26½
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$92, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	21s., sellers
Do. Preference	\$10	28. 10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$34, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$26, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$21½, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$8
Do. New	\$3	\$7½
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$7½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12½, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$94, sellers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$180

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co.'s Share Report for the week ending July 18th, 1905, states:—The market has been quieter during the past week, the principal features being a further decline in Langkats, and a strengthening of the Indo-China market. The T.T. Rate on London to-day is 2/8. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—These are wanted and in keen demand in Hongkong at \$850. The London quotation in £88. Marine and Fire Insurance.—China Traders sold locally to Hongkong at \$72; North Chinas at Tls. 82. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas have been placed for July at Tls. 70; October Tls. 71, 72, 72½, 74, and 73; for November Tls. 73½; December Tls. 74 and 75. No business reported in other stocks. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyds.—The market has remained very steady during the week, business being done for cash at Tls. 140/41/4½; for July Tls. 141/141½ and 142; August Tls. 142½ and 142; October Tls. 144 and 146; December Tls. 149/48½/48/48/47. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. Sales have been effected for cash and July delivery at Tls. 187½ and 190. For September Tls. 190/92½ and 191. For October and December Tls. 195. The market closes quieter with sellers. Sugars.—Peraks have been placed at Tls. 75 for October. Mining.—Chinese Engineering have been done at Tls. 8.50; Weihaiwei at \$9 Lands.—Shanghai Lands are in demand at Tls. 123. Hongkong Lands. The Directors have decided to pay an interim dividend of \$3.50 for the half-year ending 30th June. Industrial.—All cotton stocks are in good demand. Ewos have been placed at Tls. 45 and 47 and are wanted. Internationals at Tls. 43; Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 48 and 50 and are wanted now at Tls. 52.50. Gas shares have been done at Tls. 125; Ices at 25; Paper and Pulps at Tls. 167.50. Langkats. The market opened on the 7th with sales at Tls. 202.50 for cash; Tls. 205/21/8½/7½ and 200 for July. On the 8th cash and July at Tls. 200. On the 10th cash shares at Tls. 195 and 197, for August, Tls. 200 and 205 for October. On the 11th 185 cash, Tls. 195 July, Tls. 190 and 187½ August; Tls. 192½/95/94 October, Tls. 197½ December. On the 12th Tls. 180 for July, Tls. 181½ September, Tls. 197½ and 190 October, Tls. 192½ and 195 December. At closing a cash transaction is reported at Tls. 187½ and 200 for December. Sumatras have been done at Tls. 68. Stores and Hotels.—Mounties \$54; Hall and Holts \$27; Astor House \$31 and 30.50. Miscellaneous.—Telephones have been placed at Tls. 55.56, and 58 ex. new issue. Loans and Debs.—Municipal 6 per cent. at par; Waterworks 5 per cent. at Tls. 82; Gas 5 per cent. at Tls. 82, 6 per cent. at Tls. 98. Shanghai Lands 5½ per cent. at Tls. 90, 6 per cent. at Tls. 98. Peraks 7 per cent. at par.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, 24th July.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	237
Credits 4 months' sight	240½
ON GERMANY.—On demand	193
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	46
Credits, 60 days' sight	46½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	141
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	141
ON HANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	71
Private, 30 days' sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	92½
ON MANILA.—On demand	92½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	6 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	113½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1½ p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	62
SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10 45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$55.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	27½

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 46/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York overland.—Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai.—Tea and General Cargo, Tails 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

July—

ARRIVALS.

14, Bedouin, British str., from Moji.
 14, Devawongse, Ger. str., from Kohsichang.
 14, El Kantara, French str., from Saigon.
 14, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Swatow.
 14, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Tamsui.
 14, Hupeh, British str., from Swatow.
 14, Kiukiang, British str., from Shanghai.
 14, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 14, Mercedes, British str., from Weihaiwei.
 14, Promise, Norwegian str., from Anping.
 14, Triumph, German str., from Shanghai.
 15, Ithaka, German str., from Chinkiang.
 15, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
 15, Silvia, German str., from Hamburg.
 16, Ardora, British str., from Moji.
 16, Bangkok, German str., from Bangkok.
 16, Chihli, British str., from Tientsin.
 16, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
 16, Hedwig Menzel, Ger. str., from Tourane.
 16, Johanne, German str., from Haiphong.
 16, Prinz Waldemar, Ger. str., from Y'hama.
 16, Shawmut, Amr. str., from Tacoma.
 16, Baralong, British str., from London.
 17, Choyasang, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Gregory Apar, British str., from Calcutta.
 17, Hue, French str., from Kwangchauwan.
 17, Kiukiang, British str., from Canton.
 17, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.
 17, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Bremen.
 17, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 17, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 18, Austria, Austrian str., from Trieste.
 18, Brigavia, German str., from Shanghai.
 18, Dagny, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
 18, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
 18, Eiger, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
 18, Magallanes, Amr. str., from Manila.
 18, Oscar II., Norw. str., from Kuchinozu.
 18, Pakling, British str., from Liverpool.
 18, Progress, German str., from Cebu.
 18, Sithonia, German str., from Yokohama.
 18, Taksang, British str., from Canton.
 18, Tainan, British str., from Australia.
 18, Virginia, British str., from Moji.
 18, Wosang, British str., from Canton.
 19, Chihli, British str., from Canton.
 19, China, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
 19, Evandale, British str., from Calcutta.
 19, Fri, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
 19, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
 19, Hyson, British str., from Shanghai.
 19, Malacca, British str., from Antwerp.
 19, Netherlow, British str., from Sydney.
 19, Sildra, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 19, Singora, German str., from Swatow.
 19, Tungshing, British str., from Canton.
 19, Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.
 20, Brunhilde, German str., from Manila.
 20, Forest Castle, British str., from Calcutta.
 20, Helene, German str., from Swatow.
 20, Hohenzollern, German str., from Genoa.
 20, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
 20, Java, British str., from Yokohama.
 20, Kowloon, German str., from Chinkiang.
 20, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Canton.
 20, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
 20, Proteus, Norwegian str., from Tamsui.
 20, Sachsen, German str., from Yokohama.
 20, Tientsin, British str., from Chinkiang.
 21, Borneo, German str., from Sandakan.
 21, Callao, U.S. gunboat, from Canton.
 21, Dagny, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 21, Esang, British str., from Tientsin.
 21, Hedwig Menzel, Ger. str., from Canton.
 21, Hongkong, French str., from Hoihow.
 21, Kutsang, British str., from Singapore.
 21, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 21, Lisa, Swedish str., from Kobe.
 21, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
 21, Paklat, German str., from Bangkok.
 21, Tean, British str., from Manila.
 21, Waihora, British str., from Singapore.
 21, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
 21, Yochow, British str., from Canton.
 22, Coulsdon, British str., from New York.
 22, Gironde, French str., from Haiphong.
 22, Hangsang, British str., from Chinkiang.
 22, Kalgan, British str., from Swatow.
 22, Kensington, British str., from Salin Cruz.
 22, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 22, Powhatan, British str., from Cardiff.
 23, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 23, Kansu, British str., from Tientsin.
 23, Telemachus, British str., from Tacoma.

July—

DEPARTURES.

15, African Prince, British str., for Singapore.
 15, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 15, Chingtu, British str., for Australia.
 15, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 15, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.
 15, Dufferin, British transport, for Bombay.
 15, El Kantara, French str., for Marseilles.
 15, Empire, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Fausang, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Halvard, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 15, Hinsang, British str., for Samarang.
 15, Kampot, French str., for Kwangchauwan.
 15, Kiukiang, British str., for Canton.
 15, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 15, Simla, British str., for Europe.
 15, Taiyuan, British str., for Kobe.
 15, Wosang, British str., for Canton.
 16, Baron Fairlie, British str., for Calcutta.
 16, Carl Menzell, German str., for Iloilo.
 16, Can Mackenzie, British str., for Calcutta.
 16, Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.
 16, Khalif, British str., for Calcutta.
 16, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
 16, Kweilin, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Petchaburi, German str., for Straits.
 16, Promise, Norwegian str., for Anping.
 16, Triumph, German str., for Tamsui.
 17, Bourbon, French str., for Chefoo.
 17, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.
 17, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 17, Germania, German str., for Bangkok.
 17, Helene, German str., for Swatow.
 17, Hermann Menzell, Ger. str., for Chefoo.
 17, Mauche, French str., for Haiphong.
 17, Silvia, German transport, for Kiaotschou.
 17, Tsintan, German str., for Bangkok.
 18, Baralong, British str., for Nagasaki.
 18, Chihli, British str., for Canton.
 18, Choyasang, British str., for Canton.
 18, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., for Coast Ports.
 18, Hero, Norwegian str., for Batavia.
 18, Hupeh, British str., for Chefoo.
 18, Kirkfield, British str., for Calcutta.
 18, Laisang, British str., for Calcutta.
 18, Lydia, German str., for Shanghai.
 18, Machew, German str., for Bangkok.
 18, Mongolia, Amr. str., for San Francisco.
 18, Newby Hall, British str., for Singapore.
 18, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
 18, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 18, Pundua, British str., for Rangoon.
 18, Samsen, German str., for Bangkok.
 18, Taishan, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 19, Brigavia, German str., for Hamburg.
 19, Dagny, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 19, Drafar, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 19, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
 19, Johanne, German str., for Hoihow.
 19, Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Machew, German str., for Bangkok.
 19, Sithonia, German str., for Singapore.
 19, Taksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
 19, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
 19, Virginia, British str., for Singapore.
 19, Wosang, British str., for Tientsin.
 20, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Amoy.
 20, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.
 20, Mariechen, German str., for Tsingtau.
 20, Pakling, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Sachsen, German str., for Europe.
 20, Shawmut, Amr. str., for Tacoma.
 20, Tungshing, British str., for Ningpo.
 20, Yochow, British str., for Canton.
 21, Austria, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 21, Bangkok, German str., for Bangkok.
 21, Chihli, British str., for Tientsin.
 21, Cyrus, British str., for Sourabaya.
 21, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Hyson, British str., for Singapore.
 21, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Pakhoi.
 21, Kowloon, German str., for Canton.
 21, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 21, Malacca, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Mont Banc, Norw. str., for Singapore.
 21, Oscar II., Norwegian str., for Kuchinotzu.
 21, St. Regulus, British str., for Singapore.
 21, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 21, Zambesi, British str., for Moji.
 22, Choyasang, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Eiger, Norwegian str., for Hongay.
 22, Esang, British str., for Canton.
 22, Fri, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 22, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
 22, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.
 22, Java, British str., for Singapore.

22, Kutsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Numantia, German str., for Portland.
 22, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 23, Chunsang, British str., for Samarang.
 23, Dagny, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 23, Haimun, British str., for Tamsui.
 23, Pitsanulok, German str., for Singapore.
 23, Proteus, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.
 23, Sildra, Norwegian str., for Moji.
 23, Teinan, British str., for Yokohama.
 23, Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Simla, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mr. J. Ross, Dr. Hucho, Messrs. J. Gresson and D. E. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Rennie, Messrs. Joseph and J. A. Schwartz, Miss Murkins, and Miss Mary Lee; for Fremantle, Miss Phillips; for London, Capt. R. Anderson; from Yokohama for London, Mr. J. F. Crosby, Misses Harrison and A. Harrison.

Per Shawmut, from Manila, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Crosby and child, Miss Ryden, Messrs. E. E. Diet, J. Russell, R. J. Burton, J. A. Morgan, D. C. Alexander, C. B. Stuntz, J. J. McGingau, L. Hartigan, Capt. J. M. Whea'e, Mrs. Brodie and son, Mrs. Ailyn, Mr. G. M. Lack, Miss L. McDona'd, Miss L. A. Colton, Col. Tutherley, Messrs. G. Nattiger, E. W. O'Brien, Mrs. E. L. Pallies, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and children, Miss Johnston, Mr. A. Faber, Mrs. and Master Taylor, Mrs. Sawa Szuky, Messrs. E. R. Fox, T. St. John, W. Rogers, B. H. Smith, A. J. Long and A. W. Rider.

Per Prinz Heinrich, from Bremen, &c., Miss Keeley, Messrs. Heitmann, J. A. Peach, M. L. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sandow, Miss Edward, Messrs. E. A. Taylor, B. L. Packer, W. B. Walker, Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, Messrs. B. Rand, M. Fanshawe, M. Lavery, A. Hard, G. Mahler, T. Buttress, R. Steinacker, E. Kohlmaas, H. Keese, W. Kach, R. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dewell, Mr. and Mrs. Flatt, Paters A. Tuff, T. Averborg, H. Buschoff, W. Scharfberger, Brothers T. Hennecke, C. Petri, B. Stiene, Sisters Ch. Frings, E. Wirtz, D. Simons, W. Nick, L. Lindung, C. Weher, T. Schmitz, V. Steinkiller, Party of Mr. Sandow, Messrs. Antoine, Collard, Tederice, Sahn, Hiermeyer, Richards, Harry Chund, Sandland, Jennings, Mackenzie, Smith Dorasami, Theophilus, Seymour and Hofmeyer.

DEPARTED.

Per Simla, from Hongkong for Singapore, Mrs. G. R. Edwards and infant; for Gibraltar, Messrs. A. S. M. Duque and C. W. Tuckwell; for London, Mr. E. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. M. Cawte and child.

Per Prinz Heinrich, for Shanghai, Mrs. Kruger, Misses Fletcher (2), Mr. and Mrs. Homann, Miss Hallis, Mrs. Souza, Messrs. Janson, J. Davies, A. Duplomb, Lebite, Misses Clark, Bretton, Yab, Sport, Blanch and Rausch; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Kemura, Mrs. Beauchamp, and Miss Omas; for Kobe, Messrs. W. Sewin and Mazza; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Houlder, Messrs. Nesa, Vilendake, Anton, Elias, Edmon, and Miss Houlder.

Per Mongolia, for China and Japan ports, Messrs. T. Tunkui, Geo. E. Dow, H. Helecker, J. W. Cronch, Miss D. Comar, Mrs. R. Comar and 2 children, Messrs. A. A. Peterson, U.S.N., G. F. Norton, W. O. Hickok, C. M. Ede, Mrs. P. W. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee and 4 children, Messrs. J. C. Macdonald, Isaac Chapman and M. Somoza; for Honolulu, Dr. E. Waterhouse; for San Francisco, &c., Messrs. J. F. Fette, Jos. Weisberger, John Broderson, L. L. Fawcett, Mrs. I. E. Carter, Miss Mary Carter, Messrs. J. W. Towne, J. C. Craig, A. D. Walk, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bow, Mrs. L. J. Wright, Miss A. K. Springer, Mrs. E. T. Hull, Messrs. Top Bottom, Lee Baxley, C. M. Monasmith, Mrs. C. B. Weltner and infant, Mr. C. W. Rosenstock, Mrs. F. L. Stevens, Mr. M. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Thos. McCloy and 2 children, Mrs. Sadie Pike, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Messrs. W. S. Barclay, D. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Dow, Messrs. Geo. C. Wegmann, A. McFeron, Mrs. Chas. Fong and 2 children, Messrs. J. S. Walker, B. P. Sulwal and A. N. Banjee.

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